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LOVE INSURANCE

BY EARL DERR BIGGERS

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CHAPTER XV.

A Bit of a Blow.

Miss Meyrick turned back toward room of chance to find her father. not, meanwhile, ran down the steps, ained his hat and coat, and hurried ross the street to the hotel. He went once to Harrowby's rooms.

There he encountered a scene of wild sorder. The round-faced valet was cking trunks against time, and his me-keeper, Mr. Bill Huntley, sat in a rner, grim and silent, watch in hand. rd Harrowby paced the floor madly. hen he saw Minot he held out his g, lean, helpless hands.

"You've heard, old boy?" he said.

"Yes, I've heard," said Minot sharply. fine fix, Harrowby. Why the deuce dn't you pay the duty on that neck-?"

"Dear boy! Was saving every cent had for—you know what. Besides, I eard of such a clever scheme for slip-ing it in—"

"Never mind that! Mr. Huntley, this entleman was to have been married n Tuesday. Can't you hold off until then?"

"Nothing doing," said Mr. Huntley firmly. "I got to get back to New York. He'll have to postpone his wedding. Ought to have thought of these things before he pulled off his little stunt."

"It's no use, Minot," said Harrowby hopelessly. "I've gone all over it with this chap. He won't listen to reason. What the deuce am I to do?"

A knock sounded on the door and Spencer Meyrick, red-faced, flirting with apoplexy, strode into the room.

"Lord Harrowby," he announced, "I desire to see you alone."

"Er—step into the bedroom," Harrowby suggested.

Mr. Huntley rose promptly to his feet.

"Nix," he said. "There's a door out of that room leading into the hall. If you go in there, I go, too."

Mr. Meyrick glared. Harrowby stood embarrassed.

"Very well," said Meyrick through his teeth. "We'll stay here. It doesn't matter to me. I simply want to say, Lord Harrowby, that when you go to Jersey City you needn't trouble to come back, as far as my family is concerned."

A look of pain came into Harrowby's thin face.

"Not come back," he said. "My dear sir—"

"That's what I said. I'm a plain man, Harrowby. A plain American. It doesn't seem to me that marrying into the British nobility is worth all the trouble it's costing us——"

"But really——"

"It may be, but it doesn't look that way to me. I prefer a simple wedding to a series of vaudeville acts. If you think I'm going to stand for the publicity of this latest affair, you're mistaken. I've talked matters over with Cynthia—the marriage is off—for good!"

"But my dear sir, Cynthia and I are very fond of each other——"

"I don't give a damn if you are!" Meyrick fumed. "This is the last straw. I'm through with you. Good night, and good-by."

He stamped out as he had come, and Lord Harrowby fell limply into a chair.

"All over, and all done," he moaned.

"And Jephson loses," said Minot with mixed emotions.

"Yes—I'm sorry." Harrowby shook his head tragically. "Sorrier than you are, old chap. I love Cynthia Meyrick—really I do. This is a bit of a blow."

"Come, come!" cried Mr. Huntley, I'm not going to miss that train while you play-act. We've only got half an hour, now."

Harrowby rose unhappily and went into the inner room, Huntley at his heels. Minot sat, his unseeing eyes gazing down at the old copy of the London Times which Harrowby had reading that morning at breakfast.

Gradually, despite his preoccupation, a name in a headline forced itself to his attention. Courtney Giles. Where had he heard that name before? He picked up the Times from the table on which it was lying. He read:

"The Ardent Lover, the new romantic comedy in which Courtney Giles has appeared briefly at the West End Road theatre, will be removed from the boards tonight. The public has not been appreciative. If truth must be told—and bitter truth it is—the once beloved matinee idol has become too fat to hold his old admirers, and they have drifted steadily to other, slimmer gods. Mr. Giles' early retirement from the stage is rumored."

Minot threw down the paper. Poor old Jephson! First the rain on the dowager duchess, then an actor's expanding waist—and tomorrow the news that Harrowby's wedding was not to be. Why, it would ruin the man!

Minot stepped to the door of the inner room.

"I'm going out to think," he announced. "I'll see you in the lobby before you leave."

Two minutes later, in the summerhouse where he had bid good-by to the sparkling Gaitey lady, he sat puffing furiously at a cigar. Back into the past as it concerned Chain Lightning's Collar he went. That night when Cynthia Meyrick had worn it in her hair, and Harrowby, hearing of the search for it—had snatched it in the dark. His own guardianship of the valuable trinket—Martin Wall's invasion of his rooms—the "dropping" of the jewels on shipboard, and the return of them by Mr. Wall next morning. And last, but not least, Mr. Stacy's firm refusal to loan money on the necklace that very night.

All these things Minot pondered. Meanwhile, Harrowby having finished his packing, descended to the lobby of the De la Pax. In a certain pink parlor he found Cynthia Meyrick, and stood gazing helplessly into her eyes.

"Cynthia—your father said—is it true?"

"It's true, Allan."

"You, too, wish the wedding—indefinitely postponed?"

"Father thinks it best——"

"But you?" He came closer. "You, Cynthia?"

"I—I don't know. There has been so much trouble, Allan——"

"I know. And I'm fearfully sorry about this latest. But, Cynthia—you mustn't send me away—I love you. Do you doubt that?"

"No, Allan."

"You're the most wonderful girl who has ever come into my life—I want you in it always—beside me——"

"At any rate, Allan, a wedding next Tuesday is impossible now."

"Yes, I'm afraid it is. And after that——"

"After that—I don't know, Allan."

Aunt Mary came into the room, distress written plainly in her plump face. No misstep of the peerage was beyond Aunt Mary's forgiveness. She took Harrowby's hand.

"I'm so sorry, your lordship," she said. "Most unfortunate. But I'm sure it will all be cleared away in time——"

Mr. Huntley made it a point to interrupt. He stood at the door, watch in hand.

"Come on," he said. "We've got to start."

Harrowby followed the ladies from the room. In the lobby Spencer Meyrick joined them. His lordship shook hands with Aunt Mary, with Mr. Meyrick—then he turned to the girl.

"Good-by, Cynthia," he said unhappily. He took her slim white hand in his. Then he turned quickly and started with Huntley for the door.

It was at this point that Mr. Minot, his cigar and his cogitations finished, entered upon the scene.

"Just a minute," he said to Mr. Huntley.

"Not another minute," remarked Huntley with decision. "Not for the king of England himself. We just got fifteen of 'em left to catch that train, and if I know San Marco hackmen——"

"You've got time to answer one or two questions." Impressed by Minot's tone, the Meyrick family moved nearer. "There's no doubt, is there, Mr. Huntley, that the necklace you have in your pocket is the one Lord Harrowby brought from England?"

"Of course not Now, get out of the way——"

"Are you a good judge of jewels, Mr. Huntley?"

"Well, I've got a little reputation in that line. But say—"

"Then I suggest," said Minot impressively, "that you examine Chain Lightning's Collar closely."

"Thanks for the suggestion," sneered Mr. Huntley. "I'll follow it—when I get time. Just now I've got to—"

"You'd better follow it now—before you catch a train. Otherwise you may be so unfortunate as to make a fool of yourself."

Mr. Huntley stood, hesitating. There was something in Minot's tone that rang true. The detective again looked at his watch. Then, with one of his celebrated grunts, he pulled out the necklace, and stood staring at it with a new expression.

He grunted again, and stepped to a nearby writing desk, above which hung a powerful electric light. The others followed. Mr. Huntley laid the necklace on the desk, and took out a small microscope which was attached to one end of his watch chain. With rapt gaze he stared at the largest of the diamonds. He went the length of the string, examining each stone in turn. The expression on Mr. Huntley's face would have made him a star in the "movies."

"Hell!" he cried, and threw Chain Lightning's Collar down on the desk.

"What's the matter?" Mr. Minot smiled.

"Glass," snarled Huntley. "Fine old bottle glass. What do you know about that?"

"But really—it can't be—" put in Harrowby.

"Well it is," Mr. Huntley glared at him. "The inspector might have known you moth-eaten noblemen ain't got any of the real stuff left."

"I won't believe it—" Harrowby began, but caught Minot's eye.

"It's true, just the same," Minot said. "By the way, Mr. Huntley, how much is that little ornament worth?"

"About $9.75." Mr. Huntley still glared angrily.

"Well—you can't take Lord Harrowby back for not declaring that, can you?"

"No," snorted Huntley. "But I can go back myself, and I'm going—on that midnight train. Good-by."

Minot followed him to the door.

"Aren't you going to thank me?" he asked. "You know, I saved you—"

"Thank you! Hell!" said Huntley, and disappeared into the dark.

When Minot returned he found Harrowby standing facing the Meyricks, and holding the necklace in his hand as though it were a bomb on the point of exploding.

"I say, I feel rather low," he was saying, "when I remember that I made you a present of this thing, Cynthia. But on my honor, I didn't

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

FORD ASKS THE POPE'S AID AND CO-OPERATION IN HIS PEACE PROJECT

New York, Dec. 1.—A cablegram sent to Pope Benedict XV. asking the pontiff's good will and co-operation in Henry Ford's peace crusade was made public at the Ford headquarters here today. It follows:

"To His Holiness, Pope Benedict XV., The Vatican, Rome, Italy:

"Realizing the high and holy interest you, as the supreme pontiff of the church, have taken in ending the present carnage, may I announce to you the peace mission on which we are approaching Europe?

"Believing this is a world situation in which international forces must unite, I have planned a conference of neutrals to adopt means and action for ending the most frightful war since history began.

"For fifteen months, the people have waited for governments to act; waited for the governments to lead Europe out of the unspeakable agony and suffering and to prevent Europe's destruction. Meanwhile, millions of men on the battlefields are dead.

"Humanity owes it to millions more who are being led like cattle to the shambles to prevent the slaughter. If the Christianity of our boasted twentieth century civilization stands for the principle the great Prince of Peace enunciated this can be accomplished.

"There is no nation that has not declared it does not want this yar. We believe there is no nation that does not at heart ardently long for peace. But the warring nations cannot find it; several nations must find a way.

"We are therefore planning a mediating conference. Men and women in America who believe in international disarmament are sailing on the peace ship Oscar II., of the Scandinavian-American Line. The delegation proceeds to Christiania, where Norway's valiant sons and daughters join the crusade. In Stockholm, the ship's company will be reinforced by agents of Sweden's people.

"The crusade will go to Stockholm, thence proceeding to The Hague. We hope to meet delegations from Switzerland and Spain. From among the gathering will be selected delegates to sit in an international conference in one neutral capital to formulate terms of peace and present them to the belligerent governments.

"For this undertaking, Most Holy Father, we bespeak your good will and co-operation.

(Signed) "HENRY FORD."

Mere spiritual peace of the soul is not going to satisfy Ford.

Indeed, no; the Oscar II. will be peaceful in appearance as well as in spirit, for the entire interior is being redecorated while you wait in a way which is to be symbolical of this new variety of "just" peace which Mr. Ford confidently expects to appear in the stockings of the belligerents on Christmas morning. Naturally the decorators are not allowed to use the old-fashioned sort of peace symbols.

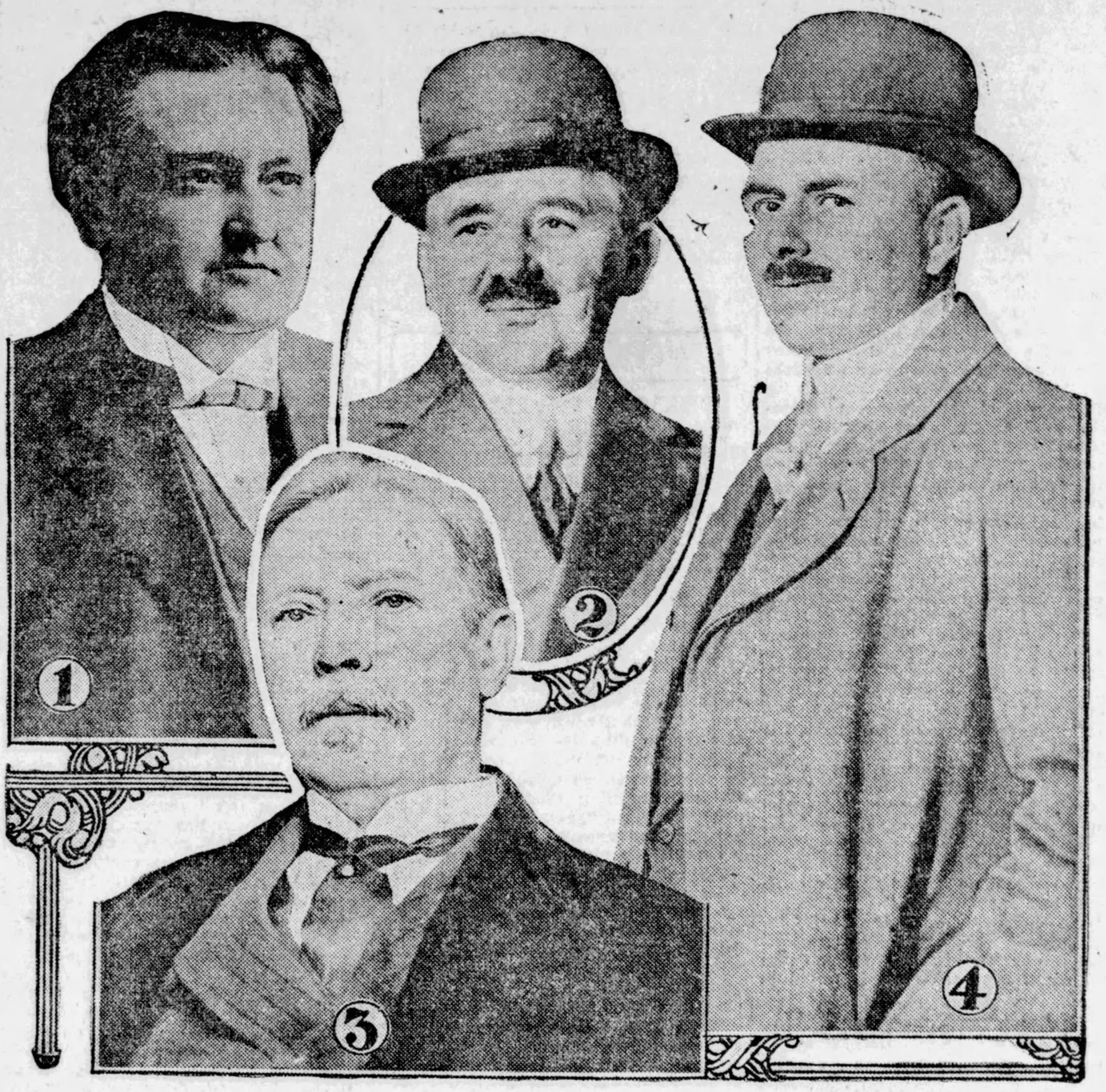
"Not a dove," commanded Ford, "not an olive branch, not a palm leaf and not a starry sky,"—and the decorators bravely guaranteed nouveau art symbols of peace.

Peace will likewise reign among the passengers, for cruel barriers, such as first and second cabin distinctions will be broken down; every cabin will be called "first" and all shall live together as brethren—and a few sisters. Brothers and sisters alike will be wearing silver name plates furnished by a considerate host so that introductions will be unnecessary and Dame Grundy will be dumped into the sea as far as introductions are concerned.

A hot defense of Mr. Ford's plan was made today by B. W. Huebsch, the New York publisher, and likewise one of the pilgrims on this adventure, the most picturesque since Sir Launcelot and Sir Gallahad went searching for the Holy Grail.

"Well," said he, "anybody who ever did anything worth doing, from founding Christianity to building airships and telephoning without wires, was ridiculed as a dreamer until he accomplished his purpose."

MEN CONVICTED IN GERMAN CONSPIRACY



Photos by American Press Association.

Dr. Karl Buenz, director of the Hamburg-American line and former German consul general in New York, also formerly German minister to Mexico; George Koetter, Adolph Hachmeister and Joseph Poppinghaus were convicted in New York, of conspiracy to defraud the United Stattes. It is alleged they procured the filing of false manifests and clearance papers under which the Berwind and three other steamers left New York, ostensibly with cargoes for neutral ports, but in reality with supplies for the German gunboat Eber and the converted cruisers Santa Luccia, Cape Trafalgar, Eleanor, Woermer and Pontus. The trial marks the first effort to apply this law to alleged conspiracies which have resulted in violations of the neutrality of the United States, although violation of neutrality is not alleged. Various other indictments have been found under the same law against men who have figured in war activities in the country. In the picture are: 1. Judge Harland B. Howe of the United States district court, presiding at the trial; 2. Koetter; 3. Buenz; 4. Poppinghaus.

SHIP OFFICIALS ARE SENTENCED TO PRISON TERM

4 Germans Found Guilty of Conspiracy Against U. S. Must Serve a Year or More at Atlanta.

New York, Dec. 4.—All the convicted officials of the Hamburg-American Steamship line who were found guilty of conspiracy against the United States government, were today sentenced to prison terms in Alanta The sentences were:

Dr. Karl Buenz, managing director, one year and six months.

Adolph Hachmeister, purchasing agent, one year and six months.

George Koetter, supervising engineer, one year and six months.

Joseph Poeppinghaus, supercargo, one year and one day.

The Hamburg-American line was fined $1.

Give $10,000 Bail.

Pending their announced appeal, the four defendants were released on $10,000 bail each, furnished by a surety company. On trial they were at liberty on bail of $5,000. The bond was increased at the request of Roger B. Wood, assistant district attorney.

Dr. Buenz and his associates took their sentences with spartan fortitude. Their expressionless faces never changed color when they heard the voice of Judge Howe sentencing them to the Atlanta prison. Even the youngest, Poeppinghaus, who became the father of a girl baby during the trial, mustered a smile as he shook hands with his fellows and their counsel after the ordeal was over.

Aged Diplomat Resolute.

The aged Dr. Buenz, long in the German diplomatic corps, came into court considerably ahead of time. He shook hands with the bailiff at the door and with William H. Leary, the clerk.

"I am ready for my medicine," he said. "I am responsible for my acts. But I want you to remember that I had not the slightest intention of harming the United States or violating its laws." Their counsel, William Rand, Jr., filed the usual formal motions to set aside the verdict for a new trial and in arrest of judgment. The motions were denied promptly.

Won't Pay Costs.

There were two indictments against each defendant, but the court pronounced judgment for only one. He ruled that none of the defendants should pay the costs of prosecution.

"In view of the age and infirmities of Dr. Buenz," finished the judge, "if it be found that the incarceration in the Atlanta prison would jeopardize his health, I recommend that the department of justice take up this matter for immediate consideration."

Rand then served notice of appeal to the United States court of appeals on a writ of error. The government made no objection, and District Attorney Marshall consented when Rand requested that the defendant's bail be renewed.

The court granted Rand four months to perfect and file an appeal.

COMPLIMENTS FOR AMERICA

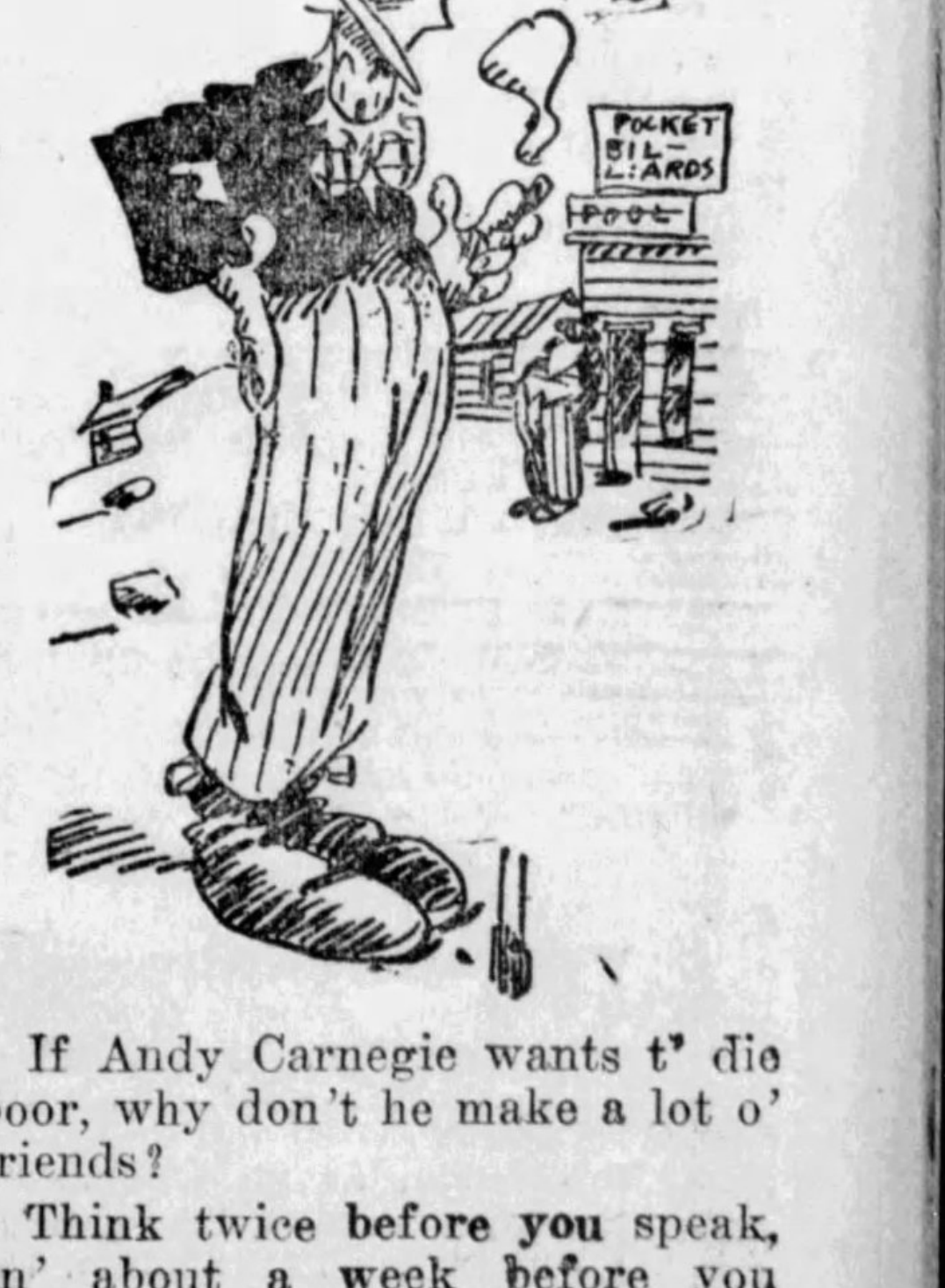
Ingenuity of U. S. Inventors is Appreciated Abroad.

As far back as 1876 some of the foreign commissioners to the centennial showed their keen appreciation of the importance of invention and the advantageous derived by America from its encouragement.

One of the Swiss commissioners said: "I am satisfied from my knowledge that no people have made in so short a time so many useful inventions as the Americans, and if today machinery apparently does all the work, it nevertheless by no means reduces the workman to a machine. He uses a machine, it is true, but he is always thinking about some improvement to introduce into it, and often his thoughts lead to fine inventions or useful improvements."

The reports to parliament of the British commissioner said that "as regards extent of invention and ingenuity, the United States was far ahead of other nations," and that "judged by its results in benefting the public, both by stimulating inventors and by giving a perseveringly practical turn to their labors, the American patent law must be admitted to be the most successful."

Abe Martin



If Andy Carnegie wants t' die poor, why don't he make a lot o' friends?

Think twice before you speak, an' about a week before you write.

WELL! EVERYBODY'S JUMPING ON THE AMIABLE MR. TAFT

Garrison Calls Ex-President's Charges Against Administration in Philippines False and Unjust.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The hostilities between Secretary of War Garrison and former President Taft over the latter's attack on the Democratic administration of affairs in the Philippines were reopened yesterday with a broadside of 4,000 words from Mr. Garrison.

What's His Motive?

The secretary of war took up the individual charges made by Mr. Taft and after answering them specifically characterized them as unjust, unfounded, and recklessly made. It is charged that if Mr. Taft did not make the charges for partisan purposes, "no conceivable motive can be ascribed to him in making them."

The statement charges that the impression which Mr. Taft sought to convey in his "wholesale denunciation" was that civil service in the islands had been disregarded, competency eliminated, partisanship injected and general demoralization produced.

Men whom Taft had stated were dismissed for partisan purposes, Garrison took up, one by one. In each he stated that the record showed Taft's statements were untrue.

Hits Garfield Jones, Too.

He took a hot shot at O. Garfield Jones, whom he charges again with having sold a Republican news article after failing to dispose of a Democratic one.

"Mr. Taft admits that the witness whose statement he unqualifiedly indorsed in discredited and is left in an indefensible and equivocal position, but he failed to admit that this equivocal and indefensible position leaves him—the indorser—in a similar position," said Garrison.

BRITISH RETREAT IN MESOPOTAMIA FIELD

London, Dec. 4.—The British army in Mesopotamia is in retreat. Official announcement was made today that the forces of General Townshend were retiring to Kut-El-Amara.

And T. R. Slaps His Peace Idea == Says He Hasn't Taken the Trouble to Think.

New York, Dec. 2.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt sharply criticised the League to Enforce Peace and its president, William Howard Taft, in an article in this week's Princeton Alumni Weekly. The article, which is headed "Gen. Wood on Preparedness," is a review of the latter's new book, The Military Obligation of Citizenship, published this month by the Princeton University press.

"Foolish and Wicked Idea."

"A prime fact which should be grasped by all persons capable of thinking clearly," he adds, "is that to advocate action without taking steps to make the action possible may be not only foolish but wicked. Take, for example, the recent meeting to establish a World League for the Enforcement of Peace. Such a league represents a proper ideal, and indeed a high ideal, for virile and forceful people (and for no others), provided and only on condition that it is antedated by action which shall have shown that this nation is able to put great military strength back of its purpose to serve righteousness and, furthermore, if it shows by its actions that it does not make a promise without keeping the promise.

Some Fail to Think.

"Some of the men taking part in the meeting to form this league were good citizens, who had not clearly thought out the matter. Most of the leaders, however, represented the old and foolish type of peace prattlers, who don't care to think at all.

"No man is entitled to respect if he has joined such a league unless he is an ardent supporter of universal military training in this country. Yet the gentleman chosen as president of this league the other day was quoted in the press as saying that we must never have a large army because armies were used for aggression. This shows that he has not taken the trouble to think out any of the problems which would be created by the league."

FORD AND PEACE BAND SAIL AWAY

Depart From Hoboken on the Oscar II. for Christiana Without a Htich.

Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 4.—The peace ship Oscar II., carrying Henry Ford and his expedition of pacifists, sailed for Christiania this afternoon.

Before he boarded the liner, Mr. Ford delivered an address to the people in which he said he expected good to come from the mission.

Busy All Morning.

Mr. Ford with his staff were busy at their headquarters until the last minute, but when they left for Hoboken to board the Oscar II. it was stated that all arrangements were complete and that there would be no delay in the sailing of the peace ship. The last batch of passports arrived from Washington and it was announced that none of the additional applications had been refused.

Before sailing Mr. Ford issued what he called a farewell statement.

"I am sailing with the firm belief," he said, "that great good will come of this mission. It will keep alive the thought that peace is possible as well as desirable and so long as that is done hope of peace exists.

Will Work for Peace.

"I know little of the details of the working plans of the peace conference but I do know that every effort will be made for an honorable and early peace If this conference succeeds only in bringing about a beginning of negotiations for peace, it will have accomplished good work.

"My heart is in this work for peace and it is for this reason that I have stood behind the ship and helped the people reach a common meeting place to discuss the possibilities of peace with the representatives of other neutral countries.

"We are leaving on time, and leaving with the feeling that these parts of the world now at peace and at war have heard of the plan and are in sympathy with the move, and that the best wishes of the great majority go with us."

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

King Peter of Serbia has fled into northern Albania on his way to Montenegro. Like King Albert of Belgium the Serbian monarch is a king without a country.

A man known as Dr. E. W. Ritter is claimed to have told in Cleveland of having knowledge of plots against munition plants in the Unitetd States and of having heard of a plot to assassinate President Wilson.

In an explosion at the Du Pont Powder plant 21 men were killed on November 30.

It has been reported that Pope Benedict has learned conditions by which France and Germany are willing to consider peace proposals.

Passengers on Henry Ford's peace ship carry no credentials from U. S. government and the passports they bear were issued for neutral countries alone.

Karl Buenz, George Kotter, Adolph Hachmeister and Joseph Poppinghaus, Hamburg-American line officials, were found guilty of conspiracy to defraud the United States government in filing manifests of supply cargoes sent from New York to German warships. The maximum penalty is $10,000 fine and two years' imprisonment.

On December 3, Salonika had a report that Russian troops had entered Bulgaria.

There is a possibility that the British army in France will be removed to another theatre of war, probably the Balkans. It is thought that the French forces will be able to hold the Germans in check on the western front.

The Liberty bell is back in Philadelphia. It traveled nearly 17,000 miles, was viewed by 10,000,000 persons and kissed by one-tenth of them.

Just $8,000,000 monthly is being paid by the Belgians to the German government.

A dozen German newspapers have been suspended for discussing the food question, according to a Copenhagen dispatch.

According to a report from Rear Admiral Caperton all is quiet throughout Haiti.

According to statistics prepared by an insurance journay, San Francisco stood first in 1914 in the ratio of suicide to population in leading American cities. Its figures are 52.4, while San Diego is next with 47.6.

Five Wisconsin hunters were killed in the northern woods this season, the lowest number within 15 years.

Delegate James Wickersham of Alaska says he will introduce a bill in congress to make Alaska a state.

WILSON WEDDING ON DECEMBER 18

Formal Announcement Is Made by the President Saturday.

Washington, Dec. 4.—It was officially announced at the White House today that President Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt will be married on Saturday, Dec. 18. As previously stated, the ceremony will take place at Mrs. Galt's home, at 1308 Twentieth street, northwest.

While no announcement was made of he hour of the ceremony it was understood it will be late in the afternoon. Rev. Sylvester Beach, the President's pastor in Princeton, and the Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of Mrs. Galt's church here, are expected to officiate. The formal announcement of the wedding plans was written out by the President himself this morning.

It has been intimated to the diplomats who have made inquiries at the state department that no display in connection with the wedding is desired. Despite that it is said that many officials and admirers of the President will send gifts.

Members of Mrs. Galt's family said today that the ceremony would be performed after 6 p. m. and that the couple will leave immediately for a honeymoon journey. Their destination has been kept secret even from members of the family. Mrs. Galt's mother is in personal charge of most of the arrangements.

Joseph R. Wilson, of Baltimore, the President's brother, Mrs. Anna Howe, his sister, and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, the President's daughter, will be guests at the White House when they come to attend the wedding. Miss Margaret Wilson and Mrs. W. G. McAdoo, the other two daughters of the President, are already here.

Mrs. Galt's home, where the ceremony will be performed, is in the fashionable section of Washington, but is too small to contain a large party. Nevertheless, both Mrs. Galt and the President decided not to have the wedding in the White House.

No announcement was made concerning the plans for the wedding trip. No secret has been made of the fact, however, that the presidential yacht, the Mayflower, has been entirely refurnished and made ready for a voyage. All of the officers and the members of the crew have been refused leaves of absence for the Christmas holidays. It is presumed that the President and his bride will sail from here in the Mayflower down to the ocean and then along the coast to one of the southern cities.

Ceremony After 6 P. M.

The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Galt who will be present at the wedding are Rolfe E. Bolling, of Panama; Mrs. M. H. Maury, Anniston, Ala., and Mrs. Alexander H. Galt, John Randolph Bolling, Miss Bertha Bolling, Richard W. Bolling and Julian B. Bolling, all of Washington.

The duty of securing a marriage license will fall to I. H. Hoover, chief usher at the White House, who performed similar services for the weddings of Mrs. McAdoo and Mrs. Sayre.

Dr. W. A. Bolling, of Louisville, Ky., another brother of Mrs. Galt's, will be unable to attend the wedding because of the serious illness of his wife.

KAZAN

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By James Oliver Curwood

CHAPTER VI—Continued.

Kazan's alert eyes saw Pierre start suddenly. He rose from his seat on the sledge and went to the tent. He drew back the afip and thrust in his head and shoulders.

"Asleep, Joan?" he asked.

"Almost, father. Won't you please come—soon?"

"After I smoke," he said. "Are you comfortable?"

"Yes. I'm so tired—and—sleepy—"

Pierre laughed softly. In the darkness he was gripping at his throat.

"We're almost home, Joan. That is our river out there—the Little Beaver. If I should run away and leave you tonight you could follow it right to our cabin. It's only 40 miles. Do you hear?"

"Yes—I know—"

"Forty miles — straight down the river. You couldn't lose yourself, Joan. Only you'd have to be careful of airholes in the ice."

"Won't you come to bed, father? You're tired—and almost sick."

"Yes—after I smoke," he repeated. "Joan, will you keep reminding me of the airholes? I might forget. You can always tell them, for the snow and the crust over them are whiter than that on the rest of the ice, and like a sponge. Will you remember—the airholes—"

"Yes-s-s-s——"

Pierre dropped the tent-flap and returned to the fire. He staggered as he walked.

"Good night, boy," he said. "Guess I'd better go in with the kids. Two days more—40 miles—two days—"

Kazan watched him as he entered the tent. He laid his weight against the end of his chain until the collar shut off his wind. His legs and back twitched. In that tent where Radisson had gone were Joan and the baby. He knew that Pierre would not hurt them, but he knew also that with Pierre Radisson something terrible and impending was hovering very near to him. He wanted the man outside—by the fire—where he could lie still, and watch him.

In the tent there was silence. Nearer to him than before came Gray Wolf's cry. Each night she was calling earlier, and coming closer to the camp. He wanted her very near to him tonight, but he did not even whine in response. He dared not break that strange silence in the tent. He lay still for a long time, tired and lame from the day's journey, but sleepless. The fire burned lower; the wind in the treetops died away; and the thick gray clouds rolled like a massive curtain from under the skies. The stars began to glow white and metallic, and from far in the north there came faintly a crisping moaning sound, like steel sleigh runners running over frosty snow—the mysterious monotone of the Northern Lights. After that it grew steadily and swiftly colder.

Tonight Gray Wolf did not compass herself by the direction of the wind. She followed like a sneaking shadow over the trail Pierre Radisson had made, and when Kazan heard her again, long after midnight, he lay with his heard erect, and his body rigid, save for a curious twitching of his muscles. There was a new note in Gray Wolfe's voice, a wailing note in which there was more than the mate-call. It was The Message. And at the sound of it Kazan rose from out of his silence and his fear, and with his head turned straight up to the sky he howled as the wild dogs of the north howl before the tepees of masters who are newly dead.

Pierre Radisson was dead.

CHAPTER VII.

Out of the Blizzard.

It was dawn when the baby snuggled close to Joan's warm breast and awakened her with its cry of hunger. She opened her eyes, brushed back the thick hair from her face, and could see where the shadowy form of her father was lying at the other side of the tent. He was very quiet, and she was pleased that he was still sleeping. She knew that the day before he had been very near to exhaustion, and so for half an hour longer she lay quiet, cooing softly to the baby Joan. Then she arose cautiously, tucked the baby in the warm blankets and furs, put on her heavier garments, and went outside.

By this time it was broad day, and she breathed a sight of relief when she saw that the storm had passed. It was bitterly cold. It seemed to her that she had never known it to be so cold in all her life. The fire was completely out. Kazan was huddled in a round ball, his nose tucked under his body. He raised his head, shivering, as Joan came out. With her heavily moccasined foot Joan scattered the ashes and charred sticks where the fire had been. There was not a spark left. In returning to the tent she stopped for a moment beside Kazan, and patted his shaggy head.

"Poor Wolf!" she said. "I wish I had given you one of the bearskins!"

She threw back the tent-flap and entered. For the first time she saw her father's face in the light—and outside, Kazan heard the terrible moaning cry that broke from her lips. No one could have looked at Pierre Radisson's face once—and not have understood.

After that one agonizing cry, Joan flung herself upon her father's breast, sobbing so softly that even Kazan's sharp ears heard no sound. She remained there in her grief until every vital energy of womanhood and motherhood in her girlish body was roused to action by the wailing cry of baby Joan. Then she sprang to her feet and ran out through the tent opening. Kazan tugged at the end of his

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

LOVE INSURANCE

♡♡♡ BY ♡♡♡

EARL DERR BIGGERS

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Continued from First Page

know. And I can scarcely believe it now. I know the governor has been financially embarrassed—but I never suspected him of this—the associations were so dear—really—"

"It may not have been your father who duplicated Chain Lightning's Collar with a fake," Minot suggested.

"My word, old boy, who then?"

"You remember," said Minot, addressing the Meyricks, "that the necklace was stolen recently. Well—it was returned to Lord Harrowby under unusual circumstances. At least, this collection of glass was returned. My theory is that the thief had a duplicate made—an old trick."

"The very idea," Harrowby cried. "I say, Minot, you are clever. I should never have thought of that."

"Thanks," said Minot dryly. He sought to avoid Miss Cynthia Meyrick's eyes.

"Er—by the way," said Harrowby, looking at Spencer Meyrick. "There is nothing to prevent the wedding now."

The old man shrugged his shoulders.

"I leave that to my daughter," he said, and turned away.

"Cynthia?" Harrowby pleaded.

Miss Meyrick cast a strange look at Minot, standing forlorn before her. And then she smiled — not very happily.

"There seems to be no reason for changing our plans," she said slowly. "It would be a great disappointment to—so many people. Good night."

Minot followed her to the elevator.

"It's as I told you this morning," he said miserably. "I'm just one of the pawns in the hands of the Master of the Show. I can't explain—"

"What is there to explain?" the girl asked coldly. "I congratulate you on a highly successful evening."

The elevator door banged shut between them.

Turning, Minot encountered Aunt Mary.

"You clever boy," she cried. "We are all so very grateful to you. You have saved us from a very embarrasing situation."

"Please don't mention it," Minot replied, and he meant it.

He sat down beside the dazed Harrowby on one of the lobby sofas.

"I'm all at sea, really, old chap," Harrowby confessed. "But I must say—I admire you tremendously. How the devil did you know the necklace was a fraud?"

"I didn't know—I guessed," said Minot. "And the thing that led me to make that happy guess was Tom Stacy's refusal to loan you money on it tonight. Mr. Stacy is no fool."

"And you think that Martin Wall has the real Chain Lightning's Collar?"

"It looks that way to me. There's only one thing against my theory. He didn't clear out when he had the chance. But he may be staying on to avert suspicion. We haven't any evidence to arrest him on—and if we did there'd be the customs people to deal with. If I were you I'd hire a private detective to watch Wall, and try to get the real necklace back without enlisting the arm of the law."

"Really," said Harrowby, "things are happening so swiftly I'm at a loss to follow them. I am, old boy. First one obstacle and then another. You've been splendid, Minot, splendid. I want to thank you for all you have done. I thought tonight the wedding had gone glimmering. And I'm fond of Miss Meyrick. Tremendously."

"Don't thank me," Minot replied. "I'm not doing it for you—we both know that. I'm protecting Jephson's money. In a few days, wedding bells. And then me back to New York, shouting never again on the Cupid act. If I'm ever roped into another job like this——"

"It has been a trying position to you," Harrowby said sympathetically. "And you have done nobly. I'm sure your troubles are all out of the way now. With the necklace worry gone——"

He paused. For across the lobby toward them walked Henry Trimmer, and his walk was that of a man who is going somewhere.

"Ah—Mister Harrowby!" he boomed, "and Mr. Minot. I've been looking for you both. It will interest you to know that I had a wireless message ffrom Lord Harrowby this noon."

"A wireless?" cried Minot.

"Yes." Trimmer laughed. "Not such a fool as you think him, Lord Harrowby isn't. Managed to send me a wireless from Tarragona despite the attentions of your friends. So I went out there this afternoon and brought George back with me."

Silently Minot and Harrowby stared at each other.

"Yes," Mr. Trimmer went on, "George is back again—back under the direction of little me, a publicity man with no grass under the feet. I've come to give you gentlemen your choice. You either see Lord Harrowby tomorrow morning at ten o'clock and recognize his claims, or I'll have you both thrown into jail for kidnaping."

"Tomorrow morning at ten," Harrowby repeated gloomily.

"That's what I said," replied Mr. Trimmer blithely. "How about it, little brother?"

"Minot—what would you advise?"

"See him," sighed Minot.

"Very well." Harrowby's tone was resigned. "I presume I'd better."

"Ah—coming to your senses, aren't you?" said Trimmer. "I hope we aren't spoiling the joyous wedding day. But then, what I say is, if the girl's marrying you just for the title—"

Harrowby leaped to his feet.

"You haven't been asked for an opinion," he said.

"No, of course not. Don't get excited. I'll see you both in the morning at ten." And Mr. Trimmer strolled elegantly away.

Harrowby turned hopelessly to Minot.

"At ten in the morning," he repeated. "Old chap, what are we going to do at ten in the morning?"

"I don't know," smiled Minot. "But if past performances mean anything we'll win."

CHAPTER XVI.

Who's Who in England.

"What's the matter with you?"

Seated in the lobby of the De la Pax on Sunday morning, Mr. Trimmer turned a disapproving eye upon the lank Englishman at his side as he made this query. And his question was not without good foundation. For the aspirant to the title of Lord Harrowby was at the moment a jelly quaking with fear.

"Fawncy meeting you after all these years," said poor old George in an uncertain treble.

"Come, come," cried Mr. Trimmer, "put a little more authority into your voice. You can't walk up and claim your rights with your knees dancing the tango. This is the moment we've been looking forward to. Act determined. Walk into that room up-stairs as though you were walking into Rakedale Hall to take charge of it."

"Allan, don't you know me—I'm your brother George," went on the Englishman, intent on rehearsing.

"More like it," said Trimmer. "Put the fire into it. You're not expecting a thrashing, you know. You're expecting the title and recognition that belongs to you. I wish I was the real Lord Harrowby. I guess I'd show 'em a thing or two."

"I wish you was,' agreed poor old George sadly. "Somehow, I dont seem to have the spirit I used to have."

"A good point," commented Trimmer. "Years of wrong and suffering have made you timid. I'll call that to their attention. Five minutes of ten, your lordship."

His lordship groaned.

"All right, I'm ready," he said. "What is it I say as I go in? Oh yes—' He stepped into the elevator—"Fawncy seeing you after all these years."

The negro elevator boy was somewhat startled at this greeting, but regained his composure and started the car. Mr. Trimmer and his "proposition" shot up toward their great opportunity.

In Lord Harrowby's suite that gentleman sat in considerable nervousness, awaiting the undesired encounter. With him sat Miss Meyrick and her father, whom he had thought it necessary to invite to witness the ordeal. Mr. Richard Minot uneasily paced the floor, avoiding as much as possible the glances of Miss Meyrick's brown eyes. Ten o'clock was upon him, and Mr. Minot was no nearer a plan of action than he had been the preceding night.

Every good press agent is not without a live theatrical sense, and Mr. Trimmer was no exception. He left his trembling claimant in the entrance hall and strode into the room.

"Good morning," he said brightly. "Here we are, on time to the minute. Ah—I beg your pardon."

Lord Harrowby performed brief introductions, which Mr. Trimmer effusively acknowledged. Then he turned dramatically toward his lordship.

To Be Continued.

LEGUME INOCULATING

Will the bacteria from one kind of legume inoculate another variety? This question is often asked and until recently could not be answered definitely, except in regard to one or two of these crops.

The Kentucky experiment station has recently published a bulletin which answers this question for practically all the cultivated legumes. After a number of years' work, the authors of this bulletin state that there are six known species of these bacteria. Each species grows on certain plants, but neither species will replace the other. The various legumes which have the same species of bacteria are as follows:

1. Alfalfa, sweet clover and bur clover are the same.
2. Red clover, white clover, alsike clover and crimson clover are the same.
3. Vetches and garden peas are the same.
4. Cow peas alone.
5. Soy beans alone.
6. Garden beans alone.

Thus we find that bacteria from sweet clover will inoculate alfalfa or bur clover, but not the other legumes mentioned. Neither will any of the bacteria from the other plants inoculate those in the first group.—I. O Schaub.

PLANT FOOD LOSS

One hundred bushels of corn remove 292 pounds of plant food from the ground, according to a table published by the experiment station at Purdue University. Of this amount, 168 pounds is contained in the ears and 124 pounds in the three tons of stover which is the average amount produced with 100 bushels of ear corn.

Besides this draft on the soil for the production of a corn crop, a large amount of organic matter in the soil is caused to decay or burn out with the frequent cultivation given and by leaching. Soils vary so much in their losses at any one time and under similar conditions that the other losses can hardly be calculated with exactness. Since corn or any other crop takes certain elements of plant food from the soil and leaves others remain, the problem of feeding the soil consists in furnishing those elements of plant food which are needed.

HARD TO DROP
But Many Drop It.

A young Calif. wife talks about coffee:

'It was hard to drop Mocha and Java and give Postum a trial, but my nerves were so shattered that I was a nervous wreck and of course that means all kinds of ails.

"I did not want to acknowledge coffee caused the trouble for I was very fond of it. At that time a friend came to live with us, and I noticed that after he had been with us a week he would not drink his coffee any more. I asked him the reason. He replied: 'I have not had a headache since I left off drinking coffee some months ago, till last week, when I began again here at your table. I don't see how anyone can like coffee, anyway, after drinking Postum."

"I said nothing, but at once ordered a package of Postum. That was five months ago, and we have drank no coffee since, except on two occasions when we had company, and the result each time was that my husband could not sleep, but lay awake and tossed and talked half the night. We were convinced that coffee caused his suffering, so we returned to Postum, convinced that coffee was an enemy, instead of a friend, and he is troubled no more by insomnia.

"I have gained 8 pounds in weight, and my nerves have ceased to quiver. It seems so easy now to quit coffee that caused our aches and ails and take up Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

Can any reader give me a reliable remedy for pin worms in horses? I have used quassia, salt and sulphate of iron, but get no results.—W., Mich.

Can any of the readers advise me concerning the milk of one of my cows? Just after milking the milk seems normal and just like that from other cows. But after it is separated and the milk stands from 24 to 36 hours it becomes ropy. Is the milk or cream fit to use? The cow will be fresh in June.—L., Ohio.

POULTRY

CHARCOAL FOR POULTRY

The larger percent of our poultry raisers who have the greatest success with their fowls keep a constant supply of charcoal before them at all times. Charcoal is one of the greatest aids in keeping fowls in a healthy condition. Of course, it is not uncommon for poultry raisers to have birds become sick and die suddenly without any apparent cause whatever. But as far as contagious diseases, the use of charcoal will prevent any catastrophe of that kind.

Of course, it is expected that fowls are kept in clean, comfortable quarters. Charcoal could not be expected to perform miracles but where fowls have intelligent management, it can be relied upon as a health producer. There is nothing that can take its place when it comes to putting hens in a good laying condition. It will help prevent little chicks from getting the cholera if fed freely to the breeders during the winter months, and if powdered charcoal is used in the mash mixture for growing chicks, they will develop very rapidly and their growth will never be checked by derangement of the digestive organs, caused by improper or irregular feeding.

Th coarse ground charcoal—about the size of an average grain of corn, is the best for the older fowls. The poultryman who uses charcoal once will always use it as he will find a great saving in the feed bills as well as morality in the fowls. When charcoal is fed to poultry being fattened for the market, they gain very rapidly in flesh and never experience a loss of appetite.

SCALY LEG

A reader of the poultry department wishes to know what treatment should be used in case of poultry with scaly leg. Mix kerosene and lard and rub well into the legs and under the small scales. This is a small insect that develops fast in filthy and damp yards or where poultry run in barn lots. It is highly contagious and birds thus afflicted should be kept from the well fowls. Some breeders place a pan of kerosene and lard mixed where poultry must walk through it, and this often effects a cure without the tedious work of catching each fowl and applying the treatment.

POULTRY CARE

The fundamental principle of a successful poultry business, whether fancy or commercial, is a good flock average in egg production, and a market for such product at a good margin of profit. Vermin weakens birds, and lays them open to attacks of disease, and is indirectly the cause of more loss from death, egg production and flesh than any other one cause. The birds should not be frightened by strangers and dogs, etc., entering their premises.

The first feed should be given about 7 o'clock in the morning, and should be thrown in the straw in the hen house, so the hens will be kept busy scratching for an hour or more. This is called scratch feed No. 1. Dry mash should be kept in slatted hoppers in such a way that they cannot throw it out, and this feed should be kept befroe them at all times. The second scratch feed should be given about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and should be thrown in the hen house so as to make them work for it. This is called scratch No. 2.

THE GARDEN

ROTTING POTATOES

From many places comes complaint of potato rotting. It seems not generaly understood that by the proper application of slacked, or, hydrated lime this rotting can be checked and thereby thousands of bushels saved. It is, however, generally understood that potatoes should never be stored in a place too damp to allow what earth adheres to them to dry and rub off.

Having them first well dried and all rotten ones thrown out and those besmeared carefully wiped dry, they may be put into bushel baskets, a handful or about a pint of lime poured upon them, the basket shaken until the lime has penetrated every crevice of its contents. They may now be placed on small piles to remain there until the final sorting. Ordinarily at this final sorting it will be found that some have taken a dry rot which does those lying against them no harm. This drying up is due to the action of the lime.

The writer has for many years used lime in some way or another and always with good results. The question will no doubt be asked, "What amount of lime can be used without injury to the potatoes?" The writer's answer is, "I don't know, that depends upon how wet the potatoes are."

MIDWINTER RHUBARB

All that is necessary to have rhubarb of the finest quality in midwinter or early spring is to lift the roots as cold weather approaches, leave them in a box of soil and put them in the cellar. If they are put in the last of November or fore part of December they will be ready for use in February. For later use they may be put in later, but it is necessary that they be taken up in the fall, as it would be difficult after they are frozen in the ground. They must be allowed to freeze or they will not start well. It is necessary that they have water after being placed in boxes, but they do not need light and will grow better in a dark cellar. A single chump of roots from a well-developed hill will afford stalks enough to give sufficient amount of pie material for a family.

TRAPPING

WORK OF TRAPPER

The trapper has no sinecure, which, in more common English, means a "snap," which slang might be further translated down to "an easy job." When one is trapping he is winning revenue from nature, and to make nature give up her treasures means work, hard work.

Of course, the trappers whose practical experience has been limited to the care of a few traps, and who skip out a half hour or so every morning to see if anything has blundered into them, are not meant. It is the real trapper, both amateurs and professionals, the former included because he must do some mighty hard work to learn and suffer disappointments besides. The fellows who put out 75 or a hundred traps, covering miles of country. They spend every day on their "line" skinning animals caught, looking for new locations, resetting traps, always on the lookout for "signs," And perhaps taking care of several such lines. Running them alternately throughout the winter. Then at night scraping the pelts. Those are your real trappers.

But the men who suffer the greatest hardships are the trappers of the far north. They go out into the great frozen fastness, never seeing civilization until spring, when they pack their catch to the nearest post. With the biting, resistless cold, the possibility of accidents, the largest and fiercest animals of the continent and oftentimes a shortage of rations, all to contend with, your northern trapper earns all he gets.

With conditions as they exist now, although improved, yet which make the work none for a weakling, it is difficult to conceive how the old trappers and hunters in past years lived. But a good many of them did not live long. Many a trapper, both Indian and white man, has given up his life in the quest of pelts in the land of the luring silver fox.

Trapping is not a work of muscle and brawn alone. The trapper must have an intelligent mind. He must be crafty and resourceful. Trapping is a game of wits, in which the trapper stakes his craft and learned knowledge against the tricky cunning and natural instincts of the animals.

It must be remembered that trapping has earned its righteous place among the arts. Trapping, to quote an old Indian, is "a heap strong and wise man's work."

THE DAIRY

BUTTERMILK FOR CALVES

Calves can be successfully raised with buttermilk instead of skim milk, says one farmer. The feeding value of buttermilk is practically the same as that of skim milk. There is some risk of contracting contagious diseases such as tuberculosis in feeding factory buttermilk, unless the buttermilk is from pasteurized cream. For this reason skim milk is more desirable. Buttermilk should always be fed as fresh as possible so that the degree of acidity is the same.

Buttermilk may be substituted for skim milk when the calf is three weeks old. The substitution should occupy a period of a week or ten days so that the calf is at least a month old by the time the diet consists wholly of buttermilk.

Other feeds should be used with buttermilk just the same as with skim milk. Equal parts of ground corn and either oats or bran with alfalfa or clover hay has given the best results. Calves will usually begin to nibble a little clover hay when two weeks old. They may be taught to eat grain at the same time by placing a little in the bottom of the milk bucket after feeding.

DAIRIES CLEAN NOW

Wide publicity had been given to the dangers which the consumption of dairy products offer of humans contracting various diseases. The propaganda against unsanitary barns and impure milk, butter and cheese has been prompted from coast to coast. All this is well and good, but the ones who are seeking these things are inclined to forget the other side of the question — namely, that there never was a time when dairy products were cleaner and more sanitary than they are now.

In practically all of the cities and many towns milk for retail purposes is being pasteurized, at least a much larger proportion of it than was the case ten or even five years ago. The leading butter-making establishments are also pasteurizing the cream that they use. Under such conditions there is very little, if any, opportunity for the transmission of disease through milk and butter.

An eminent bacteriologist writes: "So far as I am aware, there is no case on record where it has been conclusively proved that butter infected with tubercle bacilli has been the means of producing the disease in the human."

Another eminent bacteriologist says: "While it is possible for pathogenic bacteria to maintain their viability in butter for a considerable period of time, so far as I know, no case of the transmission of disease of any kind through butter has been reported. My personal opinion is that the danger from butter is very slight on account of the very small number of pathogenic bacteria which would be likely to occur in butter."

Undoubtedly, even with milk, the most likely of carrying infectious disease of any of the dairy products, the danger of such occurrences has been greatly reduced. Why not start a local publicity campaign to let the consumers know more about the healthful conditions under which your dairy products are now produced? Perhaps you do not feel that you can do this alone. If not, get the rest of the dairymen in your community to cooperate in such an enterprise. Write to the National Dairy Union, Catawissa, Pa., for helpful suggestions along this line.

Never in the history of the country has such good milk, butter, cheese and cream been offered to the consumer as at present. Let the public know what you are doing toward producing milk that is sanitary and healthful. It will pay richly in dollars and cents.

GREAT WHEAT YIELD CAUSES THE OVERFLOW TO BE PILED OUTSIDE

Because the wheat yield this year is so large in that section of the country the elevators haven't the capacity to hold it all and even the warehouses are overflowing. This picture shows 300,000 bushels of wheat ready for shipment piled up outside a warehouse along the Northern Pacific Railway in the Big Bend country in Washington. The pile is the overflow from the warehouse.

THE ORCHARD

CITRUS FRUIT LOSSES

If the grower of citrus fruits can not deliver his product at the market in sound, attractive condition, the money and labor invested in his orchard are largely if not entirely wasted. This is the conclusion reached by investigators of the United States department of agriculture in a new Farmers' Bulletin No. 696.

Too many growers, points out the author of the bulletin, fail to realize that under modern conditions of handling, of long distance shipment and of selling a perishable commodity such as citrus fruits, the marketing of fruit in sound condition is as essential to success as its production.

It i estimated that more than 95 per cent of the decay of citrus fruits occurring on arrival at the market and during the first ten days after arrival are due to attacks of fungi resulting from mechanical injuries or breaks in the skin. Blue mold decay in oranges, grapefruit, lemons and other citrus fruits is frequently so serious as to demoralize the market. There is not only the direct loss of fruit through decay, but the indirect losses due (1) to depreciation in prices for fruit actually sound, (2) to a reputation for poor keeping quality and (3) to the proportionately high overhead expense of handling a perishable product which develops great waste and spoilage in transit and after arrival at the market.

Another kind of decay due to attacks of fungi is that known as stem-end rot. The losses from this are most severe after a holding period of ten days or two weeks. Diplodia rot, which closely resembles stem-end decay, is one of the most serious diseases of citrus fruit in Porto Rico and Cuba.

The prevention of losses due to stem-end decay and diseases of a similar nature depends on proper orchard, cultural and sanitation practices. Losses from stem-end rot, which develops very slowly in temperatures below 45 to 50 degrees F., can be minimized by prompt cooling, by transporting the fruit under low temperatures and by holding it on the market at low temperatures as far as practicable. Extensive investigations and practical commercial experience have conclusively demonstrated that citrus fruits can be handled with sufficient care to prevent injury and to deliver the fruit on the market in sound condition, even under adverse climatic surroundings.

The elimination of losses due to blue mold decay and other diseases, it is stated, is not a matter of attention to one or a few details of the handling problem, but of exercising in all operations the utmost care consistent with commercial work. It necessitates thorough organization of labor and the most careful inspection of work, both in the field and at the packing house.

HEALTHY FRUIT TREES

Many insect and disease attacks upon our fruit trees are so stealthy in their advances that they have made inroads before we are aware of their presence. It means the salvation of the tree itself if these attacks are discovered in time. There are fungi that attack only dead trees but the fruit grower is interested mainly in those fungeous and insect attacks which occur on live trees resulting in injury and death.

A tree will live quite a while with bark injuries and diseases which do not entirely interrupt the flow of sap or impair all of the foliage functions, or destroy all of the feeding ability of the roots. As long as certain balanced proportions of root, living bark and foliage act together, the tree will live though weakened.

The general condition of a tree resulting from favorable site, good culture and fertilization is shown by the bark, smooth and lustrous upon intermediate growth, tender and greenish upon terminal growth and completely covering the trunk and heavier limbs under the loose flakes of older bark. Healthy foliage is a bright, full green, not yellowish, and plenty of it.

The approach of disease is marked by slight and gradual changes and often some abnormal activity of certain parts. For instance, in the case of "yellows," that insidious and fatal disease attacking the peach, superabundant growth of slender branches and foliage often occurs in parts of the tree. Of course, diseases that attack only the foliage are discernible only in the summer. Some attack both bark and foliage. One disease that does this and which is known as fire-blight attacks the tender branches and suckers and the adjacent bark of pear trees (also certain varieties of apple), working around it and girdling the tree with a diseased area. The name "fire-blight" is given because the leaves turn black and cling to the parts affected. The fruit also dries, blackens and clings in charred mummies to the tree.

All the diseased parts should be cut away and burned, to prevent a spread of the trouble. There seems to be no remedy for infected areas. Black knot is another troublesome disease which develops upon the cherry. A knotty excrescence of roughened bark develops upon the branches near their juncture with other branches and the twigs are roughened. Birds spread this disease with their feet. Diseased parts should be removed and burned, cutting well back from the diseased area.

Engine Prices Reduced.

The new price list of kerosene, gasoline and gas engines put out by Ed. H. Witte, of the Witte Engine Works, marks the lowest prices yet made for high standard engines. The new list quotes a 2 H.-P. engine at $34.95; a 4 H.-P. at $69.75; 6 H.-P., $97.75; 8 H.-P. $139.65. 12 H.-P. at $197.00, and other sizes up to 22 H.-P. proportionately low. These are factory prices, direct to the user, as that is the only way Witte is now selling. Besides lowering prices, Witte's selling plan enables an engine-

ED. H. WITTE

user to have the engine earn its own cost while it is being paid for. His kerosene engines have proven themselves especially desirable at his new prices.

Witte's big factory has had to be doubled in manufacturing capacity, to keep up with the heavy increase in orders, which come from every section of the country. An interesting fact that may not be generally known about Witte, is that his factory is the only one in America that has come down through the whole history of the gasoline engine business, under the management of the man who started it, with his first engine made with his own hands. In the past twenty-nine years WITTE engines have undergone every trial and stood every test that could be devised, whether with kerosene, gasoline, gas, distillate, naphtha, solar oil, toppings or other fuels of high or low grades. The largely increased sales of each succeeding year prove the high quality of WITTE engines, especially when it is considered that the increase is largely due to the orders that come from and through the users of these engines. As Witte's catalog shows, his engines are simple in construction and easily understood. The catalog itself is easy to read, and, with the many pictures and drawings, make it easy to understand what is needed to make a good engine. The catalog also explains the 60 days' free trial sales plan, with the five-year guarantee. To get one of these catalogs—probably the finest one in the engine business—it is only necessary to write Witte at his factory address, 2613 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo., or to his factory branch, 2613 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., asking for one to be sent free.—Advertisement.

LIVE STOCK

PASTURE FOR HOGS

For grazing hogs it will be well to fence off about three lots in order to grow a succession of crops for them, says Prof. Massey. I prefer the Berkshire breed, as they are prolific and good rustlers. Starting in spring you can sow one lot in New Era early peas, another in Whippoorwill peas, and the third in Wonderful or Unknown, as it is also called. These will come on in succession. When the first lot is eaten down sow it in late July in rape, and turn on the second. When that is eaten down sow it in rape and crimson clover, 10 pounds clover and six rape and turn on the third lot, and when that is eaten sow crimson clover alone 15 pounds an acre. By that time it will be time to put the hogs on corn for fattening. Then the breeding stock will have good pasture on the rape all winter, and can be taken off the lot that is mixed with clover to give the clover a chance to come on in spring, and the lot in clover alone will be ready in late spring. The first lot of rape alone eaten down can be sown again in rape for the summer feed. In fact, by watching changes you can keep up a regular sucession of crops and keep the hogs busy nearly all the time. You can follow a clover patch with sweet potatoes for their fall rooting. Corn must be grown outside these lots, or you can plant the first eaten lot in corn for the fall feeding if you choose, and can sow clover among this corn in September. The chickens can run on the rape with the hogs.

ABOUT TICKS

The Department of Agriculture has recently issued the following questions and answers:

What do the thousand ticks eat?

Blood.

Where does the blood come from?

From the grass, silage, corn, cottonseed meal and other feed your cattle eat.

Oh—then the tick eats my feed?

Yes, but the first makes your cattle do all the work of turning feed into blood.

But what is cattle blood worth?

So much a pound when it goes into beef—so much a quart when it goes to make milk.

How much blood do ticks eat?

Where they are thick they eat 200 pounds of blood a year from a 1,000-pound steer.

How much milk do they take out in blood?

A few on a cow reduce the milk yield 1 1-2 quarts a day—lots of them will cut the milk down over three quarts.

Then the ticks are drawing on my bank account?

They are certainly keeping your balances in the veal stage.

And my neighbors?

The tick is sucking $50,000,000 a year from the south.

What is the answer?

You and the farmers, business men, bankers and people of the country must get together and build dipping vats and dip all cattle in an arsenical bath, which kills the ticks.

PIGS NEXT YEAR

We usually breed sows in November so as to have them farow in March, says a writer. We have no male of our own and so we are obliged to take our sows to a neighbor's for breeding. Hogs of any kind are very difficult to drive along the highway and so we have made a crate about 2 by 3 by 5 feet, made somewhat on the principle of a bushel crate, of 1 by 2 inch elm slats, and having a sliding gate at one end. Not only is such a crate useful for hauling breeding sows, but it can be used for taking calves to the market, ours being large enough to hold two large calves or three small ones. We keep the crate in the hog lot on a small stone boat. When a sow is to be taken away for breeding, an ear of corn thrown into the crate will tempt the sow to enter, the sliding gate is then dropped down, the horses are hitched to the boat, the work taking but very little time or trouble.

We have found that the sow can be depended on to have her pigs in four months less six days from the time she is bred. We always keep a record of the time of breeding. We put her in a suitable pen several weeks before her time to farrow, and give her cut straw to bed in. If the straw is not cut, it has been our experience that the pigs sometimes get tangled in the straw and lose their life in consequence. No sow should be used for breeding unless she is gentle. If she is not gentle, do not go near her for several days after farrowing, in order to avoid getting excited. Worry and excitement are not good for the sow.

In feeding the sow, we do not offer her food until she gets up and calls for it, feeding her very light at first, gradually increasing her feed for about a week, after which we give her all she will eat. Plenty of clean water is given. The sow requires very close attention until the pigs are at least six weeks old—the more so if she has a large litter, for the growth of the pigs depends on the treatment the sow is given.

Although two litters may be raised per year, we have never followed the practice very extensively. When two litters are had, they are usually small, from four to six, while in the case of only one per year, the litter is generally large—10 or 12 in number. Another objection to the fall litter is that it requires more and closer attention than the spring litter, and the profit, therefore, must of necessity be less.

FARM BRIEFS

The fattening lambs, wethers and ewes that are to be turned off should be separated from the breeding flock.

In buying pigs, keep them by themselves for a little while until they become accustomed to the new atmosphere.

On every church lot there should be a shelter for horses, closed on the windward side. The man who will go to church and let his horse stand out in bitter winter weather, hasn't the right sort of religion.

Clover hay is good for horses, but it is best cut and moistened and the grain fed mixed with it.

There is no doubt that crushing the oats fed to all horses is far the most economical way of feeding them. Any thrifty farmer can well afford to own his own crusher.

Sell off all inferior pigs and hogs by way of the butcher as soon as they are fit.

The milch goat seems to have a place on the backyard farm, but it should be remembered that in most cases a liking for goat's milk must be acquired.

The present high price of veal makes the temptation to sell the heifer calves very strong. Don't do it.

There will always be a place for the horse in spite of opinions to the contrary. Gasoline may run out, tires blow up and the differential get out of whack, but the horse can always be depended upon to get us home.

A little grain fed regularly pays well with sheep.

Do the best you can, feeding hay in racks out-of-doors is a waste. Some will be scattered around and trodden under foot. The manger in the barn is the place for feeding hay, and everything else, for that matter.

The brush and the comb are just as necessary to dairy success in winter as the milk-pail and scales.

Arrange to get the manure out on the land as fast as it is made. If for any reason this is inconvenient, construct a manure shed and store it under shelter.

Any breed of cows is a good breed, provided the right kind of individual selection is made.

The revival of the sheep industry in the far west conveys a hint to the owners of hillside farms in the east, and, for that matter, to all farmers. At the present prices of lambs, ewes and wool, the outlook for the sheep industry is bright.

Begin when calves are young to teach them their proper place in the stable. After a little they will fight for their own stanchion.

A cow will drink 50 pounds of water a day, at a temperature of 60 degrees; but if the water is ice cold, she will not drink all she needs. She will, however, be chilled through, and will eat more to get warm.

Few schemes of farming can succeed with the cow eliminated, and the better the cow the larger the profits.

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Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $60 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. [illegible] London, Canada.

It is a good plan to give a new strawberry patch an occasional cultivation during fall and winter when the ground is dry enough to be worked. It will keep the soil in perfect condition and the plant growing well.

All animals feel changes, and suffer from homesickness and discomfort much as humans do. Don't forget this in handling pigs.

Never leave home without a blanket for your horse. Cover the horse if you stop only a short time.

A heated horse will chill quickly if stopped in a cold wind. In the few minutes of the chill the mischief is done, and you have an unsound or a dead horse. It is costly in either case.

Be sure that the calves get all the sunshine that is coming to them this winter.

Give every cow a place of her own in the stable and expect her to be in it. She will soon know where she belongs and always go to her place.

When a cow is fed just enough to maintain her body weight she can not be expected to give much milk. About half the nutrients in the average ration go to sustain the body. Always feed a full ration.

Keep borers and codling moths out of the orchard.

Milk is the only food found in nature containing all the elements necessary to sustain life. At the same time, if it is not pure, it may cause diseases that end in life.

If any of the ewes are not in the best condition, separate them from the main flock, and give extra care until they are in proper form to return to the flock.

Nitrogen is expensive to buy, but cheap when obtained through legumes.

The key to success with the flock this winter is clover or alfalfa hay and the root crop. Roots fed with the grain ration make both more valuable.

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FORD'S SON, 21, RULES MILLIONS OF HIS FATHER

Detroit, Dec. 3.—At 21 years of age, Edsel B. Ford, son of Henry Ford, is master of millions.

Not only has he at his command vast wealth, but he is the employer of an army of workmen and is temporary head of the Ford Motor Co., the Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd., and Henry Ford & Co., the new tractor concern.

This power has come to young Ford through the interest his father has taken in trying to start peace negotiations. Before going to New York Wednesday to sail on his peace ship Mr. Ford gave his son power of attorney. He also gave him instructions for carrying on certain business affairs of a large character.

Young Ford knows the business from the bottom up. Before going into the executive end of the business he acquired a thorough knowledge of the mechanical department.

A powerful overhead structure, capable of handling many tons of ore at once, used for unloading vessels at Duluth, was not strong enough to resist the winds at that place, and was brought down by a storm .

MRS. ROOSEVELT TAKES NAVY LEAGUE POST

Washington, Dec. 1.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt yesterday accepted the office of honorary vice president of the women's section of the Navy League. Others accepting as honorary vice presidents were Mrs. James R. Mann, wife of the house minority leader, and Mrs. James Wadsworth, wife of Senator Wadsworth of New York.

Resinol Soap will restore your skin

Resinol Soap is not only unusually cleansing and softening, but its regular use gives to the skin and hair that *natural* beauty of perfect health which even the best of cosmetics can only imitate. Pimples, redness and roughness disappear, and in a very short time the complexion becomes clear, fresh and velvety.

The soothing, restoring influence that makes this possible is the *Resinol* which this soap contains and which physicians have prescribed for years, in Resinol Ointment, in the care of skin and scalp troubles.

If the skin is in bad condition through neglect or an unwise use of cosmetics, apply a little Resinol Ointment and let it remain on ten minutes before washing with Resinol Soap.

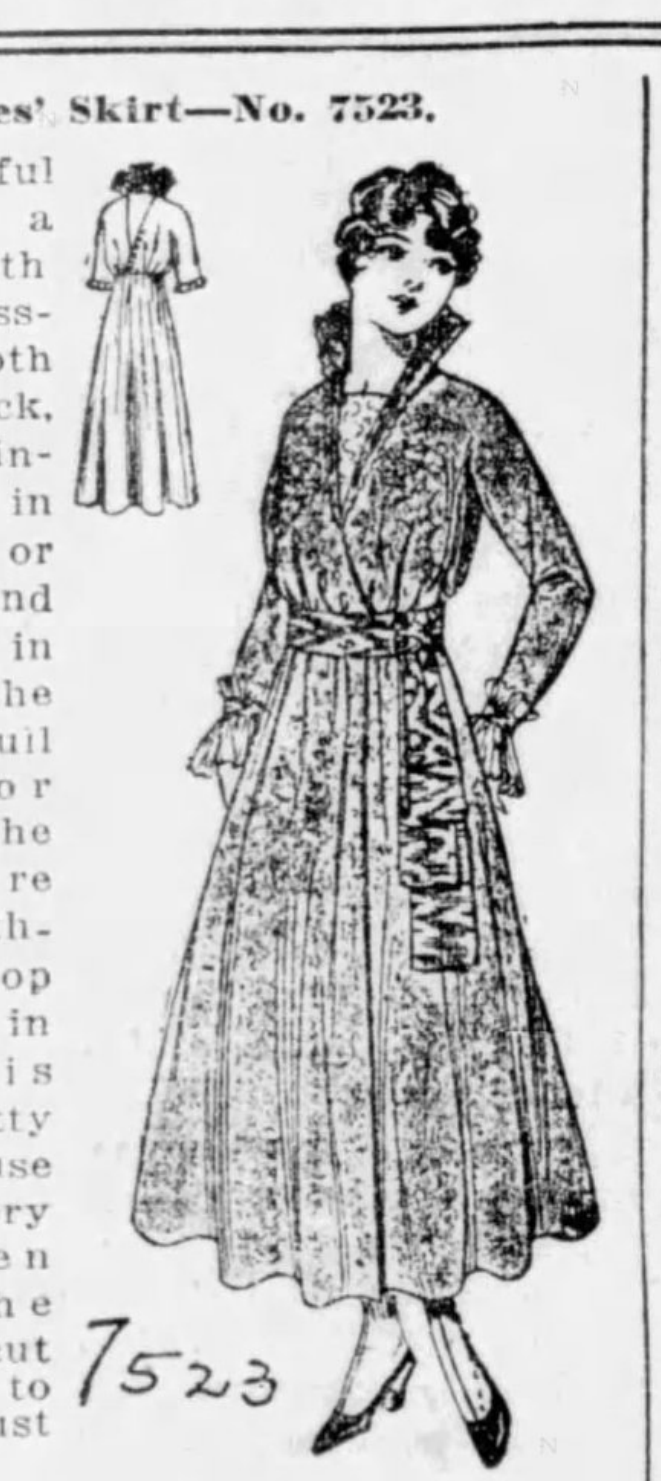
Resinol Soap is sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. For a trial size cake and miniature box of Resinol Ointment, write Dept. F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

BLADE PATTERNS
LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting, All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

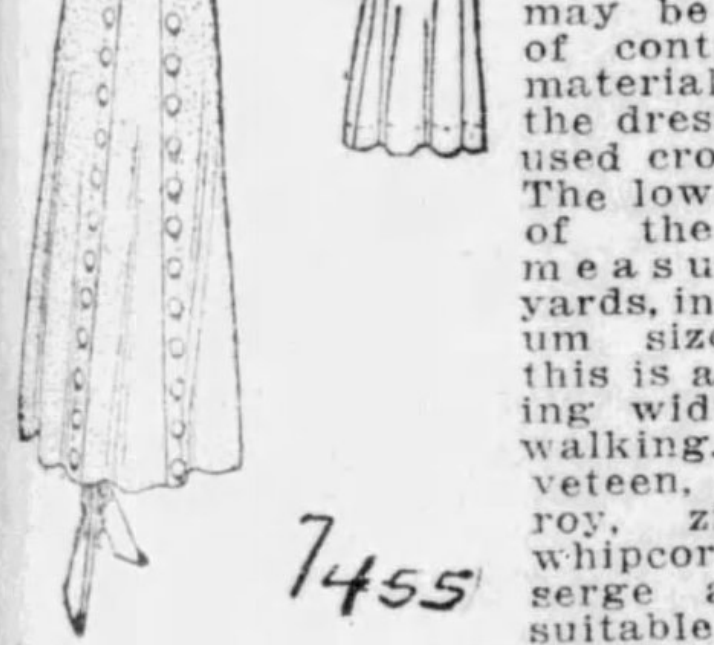
Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Ladies' Skirt—No. 7523.



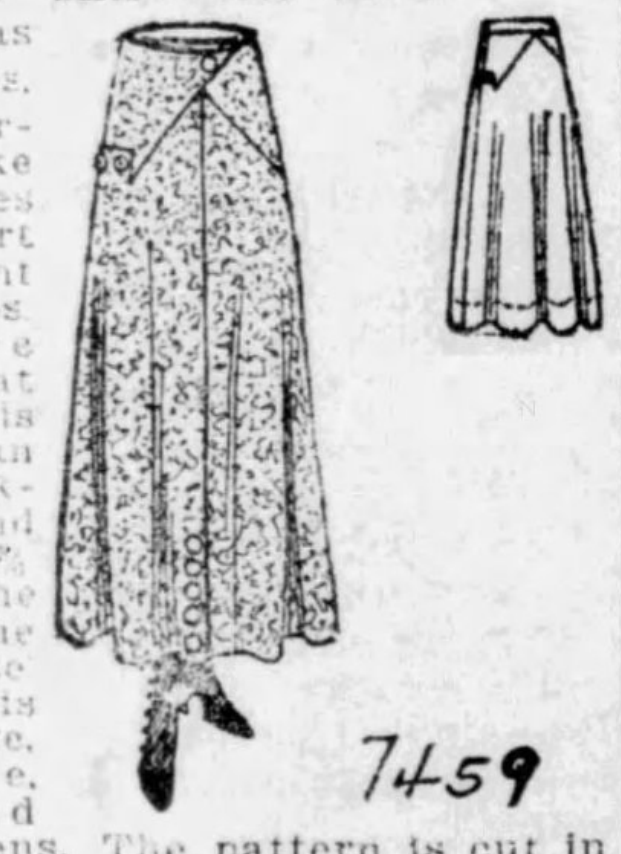
This graceful gown has a waist, with surplice crossing in both front and back, with the interval filled in with lace or satin. Body and sleeves are in one piece, the sleeves full length or shorter. The three-gore skirt is gathered at the top and closes in front. This style is pretty in charmeuse or in any very soft woolen material. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches, bust measure.

Ladies' Skirt—No. 7455.



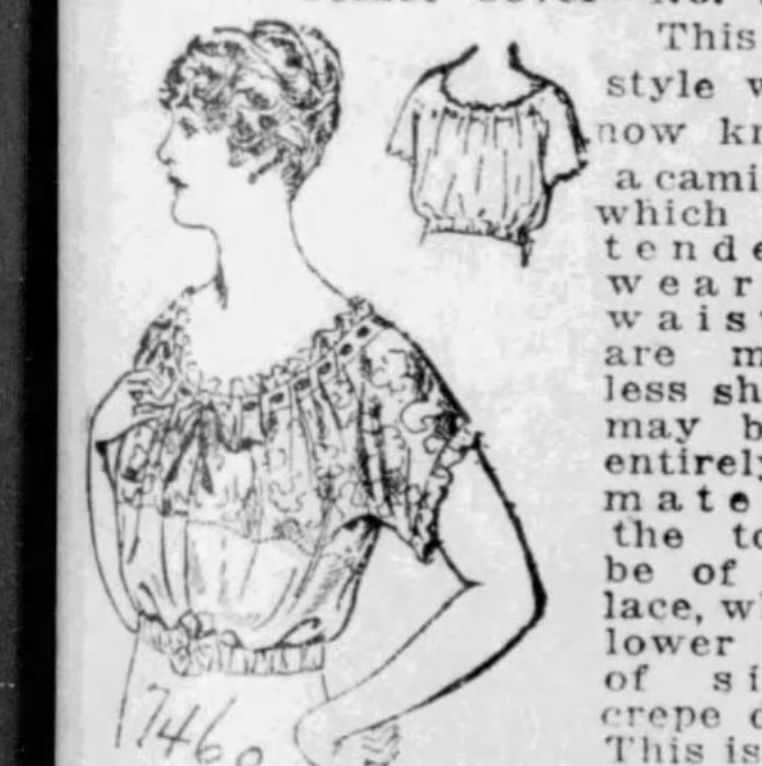
This four-gore skirt has a shaped front gore, which may be made of contrasting material or of the dress goods used crosswise. The lower edge of the skirt measures 2¾ yards, in medium size, and this is a pleasing width for walking. Velveteen, corduroy, zibeline, whipcord and serge are all suitable materials. The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches, waist measure.

Ladies' Skirt—No. 7459.



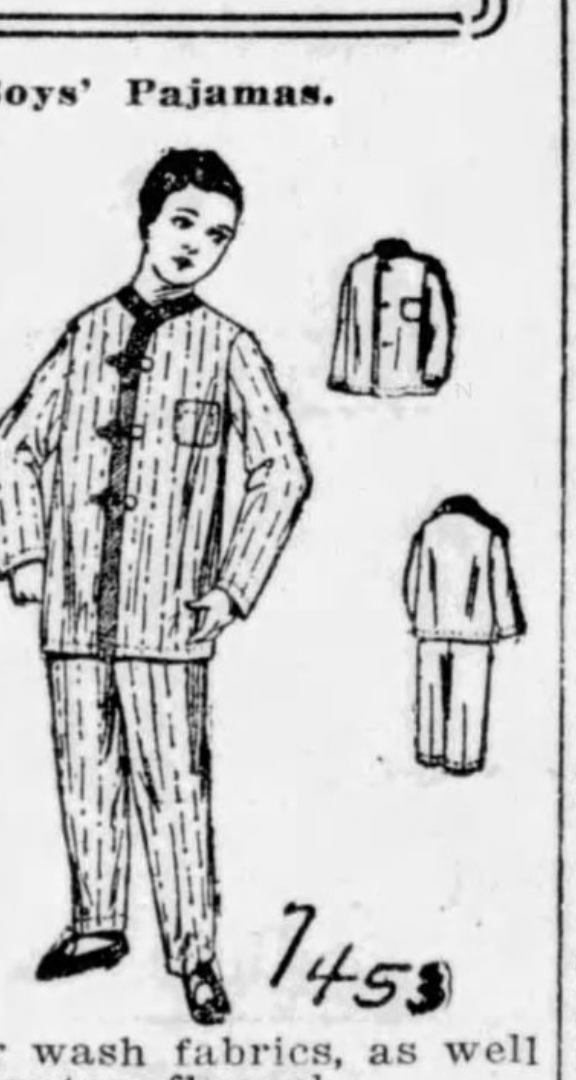
This skirt has three gores. There is an ornamental yoke which occupies the upper part of both front and back gores. There are pocket laps at each side. This will make an excellent walking skirt and measures 2¾ yards at the hem, in the medium size. The style is good for serge, gabardine, whipcord and novelty woolens. The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches, waist measure.

Ladies' Corset Cover—No. 7460.



This is the style which is now known as a camisole and which is intended for wear under waists that are more or less sheer. It may be made entirely of one material, or the top may be of shadow lace, while the lower half is of silk or crepe de chine. This is a pretty style for a gift garment. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to [illegible] inches.

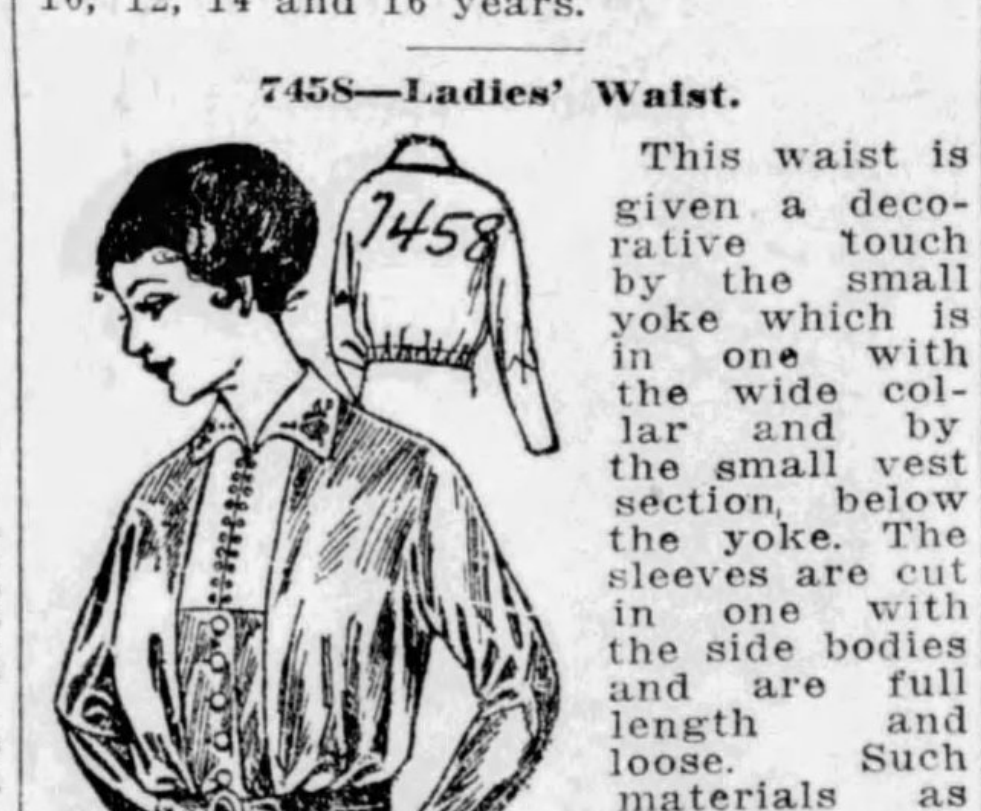
7453—Boys' Pajamas.



In this garment we have the trousers made in the regulation form, with front closing and draw string at the waist. The plain coat fastens in front and has long sleeves. The neck may have a high collar or round finish. Madras is the favorite material for pajamas, but they are also made of silk, sateen and other wash fabrics, as well as outing and canton flannel.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

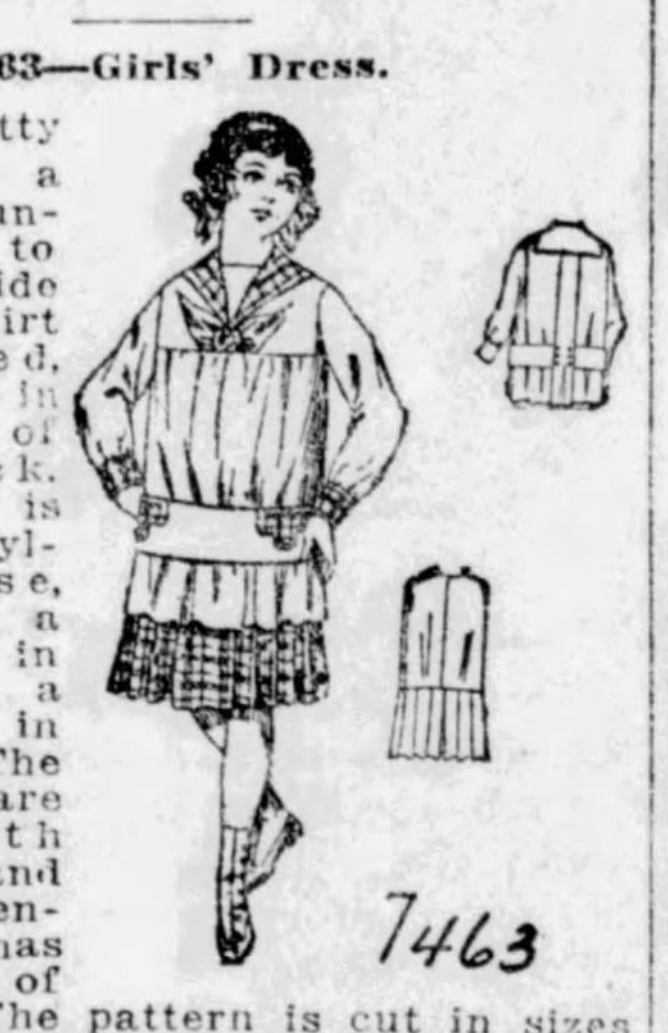
7458—Ladies' Waist.



This waist is given a decorative touch by the small yoke which is in one with the wide collar and by the small vest section, below the yoke. The sleeves are cut in one with the side bodies and are full length and loose. Such materials as satin, crepe de chine, voile and other light weight novelties are suitable for this style.

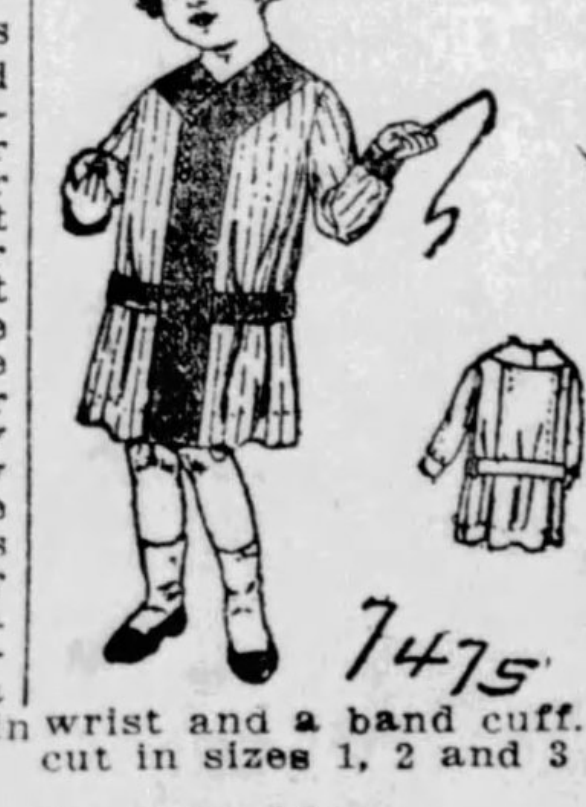
The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

7463—Girls' Dress.



This pretty frock has a sleeveless underwaist, to which the side pleated skirt is attached, both closing in the center of the back. Over this is worn the stylish blouse, which has a deep yoke in front and a box pleat in the back. The sleeves are long, with band cuff and the ornamental belt has pocket laps of trimming. The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Boys' Dress—No. 7475.



This dress for our very little men is pretty and stylish. The front is plain, but there are two outward tucks, which form a panel in the back, from collar to belt. A band trimming finishes the open neck and this is one with the piecing which trims the opening of the front. Long sleeves have a fullness at both shoulder and wrist and a band cuff. The pattern is cut in sizes 1, 2 and 3 years.

The Blade Book of Fashion.

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses, coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds, and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages, shirts for men and boys, etc.

The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10 cents.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

WILSON-BRYAN BREAK IS NEAR

Former Secretary's Demand That President Take Peace Action Resented.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Former Secretary of State Bryan's call to President Wilson to act immediately to end the war in Europe, today is causing administration supporters grave concern.

Bryan already is on record as opposed to the Wilson foreign policies. His open support of the movement initiated by Henry Ford has embarrassed the administration, which fears the importance of his action may be exaggerated abroad. And it is accepted that his appeal to congress to "assure the President that he has its support in initiating a peace movement," will be reflected in resolutions by Bryan supporters there that may be hard to stop.

While President Wilson has made it plain that he is willing to take any step that might lead to peace, he has told his advisers that the time is not ripe for any successful movement. His confidential advices from London, Paris and Rome all show that any peace suggestion would at this time be rejected in terms of contempt. At those three capitals, where the war policy of the allies is framed, there is a complete conviction that all propeace movements at this time are initiated by Germany and it has been decided that, no matter from what quarter they may come, they shall be rejected peremptorily.

Friends of both Wilson and Bryan, who look for an open break, will not have long to wait. They declare that the President must very soon take a positive stand on the peace question, and, knowing his views, they accept the belief that it will be followed by a personal attack by his former secretary of state. Bryan, here to consult with friends at the opening of congress, today reiterated his views on peace as expressed to Henry Ford and was laying the groundwork for this proposed nation-wide fight on preparedness.

MAY CHANGE THE REGIONAL BANKS

Federal Reserve Board May Switch Institutions to Other Cities.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The federal reserve board has abandoned its plan to make sweeping readjustments in the organization of the new banking system and will not ask congress for authority to reduce the number of banks from twelve to eight. It is stated, however, that the board may decide to change the present boundary lines of some of the district and switch one or two of the reserve banks to other cities in the district.

Important changes in the organization of the present system had been planned by the reserve board before the opinion of Attorney General Gregory was received that to reduce the number of central banks, authority would have to be received from congress. It was planned to abolish the banks at Atlanta and switch the Dallas bank to New Orleans. The board was divided on the question of switching the Cleveland bank to Pittsburgh. This would have placed reserve banks in the following cities: New York, which would have absorbed all of the Boston district; Philadelphia, which would have taken in Balitmore and all of Maryland; Richmond, which would have absorbed the Atlanta district, except Louisiana and part of Alabama; St. Louis, which would have absorbed the Kansas City district; Chicago, which would have taken in the Minneapolis district; New Orleans, which would have taken in part of the Atlanta district and the Dallas district and San Francisco, with its present district preserved.

After a year's operation the board believed the number of banks should be reduced in order to curtail operating expenses of the system. It planned to re-establish some of the abolished banks as the system developed in business. The plan was ready to put into execution when it was checked by the opinion of the attorney general.

England and Sweden are said to be the two healthiest countries in Europe.

Enlistments in the United States army are being encouraged by means of moving pictures of soldier life.

FEATHER BED BARGAINS

For $10 we will ship you one first-class 40-lb Feather Bed; one pair 6-lb Feather Pillows; (*all new, clean, live, sanitary feathers and best feather proof ticking*); also one pair full size Blankets; one dandy Comfort, full size; one full size Sheet, and two Pillow Slips, *all for only $10. All new, first-class goods and no trash* Positively the biggest bargain ever offered. Satisfaction guaranteed. This offer is good for a short time only to advertise our goods. Mail money order now or write for FREE catalog and full particulars. Do not buy anywhere until you see what we offer. Write today. Postal will do. SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO., Dept. 1156. Greensboro, N. C.

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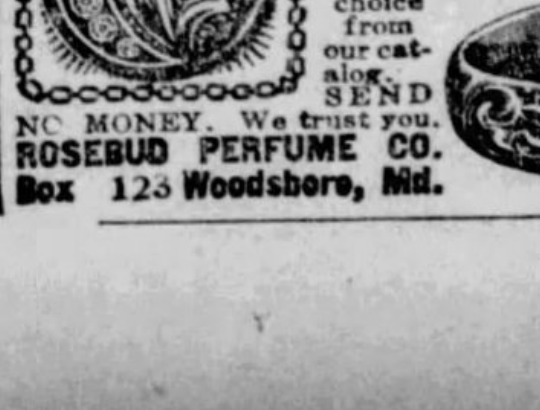
WHAT 15c WILL DO

The little matter of 15c in stamps will bring you the Pathfinder for 13 weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; a paper that gives all the news of the world and that tells the truth and only the truth; now in its 22d year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the Pathfinder on probation 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. THE PATHFINDER, 32 Douglas Street, Washington, D. C.



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DEMOCRATS AID DEFENSE PLANS

Big Army and Navy Advocates Put in Majority in Two House Committees.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The naval and military affairs committees will have a majority of big army and big navy men from the party in power.

This became known when the Democratic members of the ways and means committee completed their work as a committee on committees. The ways and means members will present the result of their labors to the Democratic caucus tonight. It is expected to be approved without protest.

The naval affairs Democrats will be: Padgett, Tennessee, chairman; Talbott, Maryland; Estopinal, Louisiana; Riordan, New York; Tribble, Georgia; Hensley, Missouri; Buchanan, Illinois; Gray, Indiana; Callaway, Texas; Hart, New Jersey; Connelly, Kansas; Oliver, Alabama; Liebel, Pennsylvania. Padgett, Tribble, Hensley, Buchanan, Gray and Callaway are "little navy" men and the rest are "big navy" men. Callaway is expected to assume the leadership of the fight against the administration's naval program.

The Democrats on the military affairs committee will be: Hay, Virginia, chairman; Dent, Alabama; Fields, Kentucky; McKellar, Tennessee; Quinn, Mississippi; Gordon, Ohio; Littlepage, West Virginia; Shallenbarger, Nebraska; Farley, New York; Caldwell, New York; Wise, Georgia; Olney, Massachusetts, and Nichol, South Carolina. Practically all of these men have agreed to support the administration's continental army plan.

LOOKS UP OWNERS OF BUSY VESSELS

U. S. Investigates Charge Some Under American Registry Are German.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Assertions that the German government has purchased a considerable interest in the American merchant marine and is employing the American vessels to run the British blockade are being investigated by government officials.

The British government also is scrutinizing all ships in which it has reason to believe German capital is invested.

Who Owns Zealandia?

The Treasury department is investigating the ownership of the steamer Zealandia, which is registered at the Department of Commerce as the property of the Fiske Trading Co., a New York corporation of which Julien V. Dicks is president. The Fiske Trading Co. purchased the steamer on June 30, last, from Charles L. Dimon of New York.

According to the treasury department, G. F. Lamb, deputy surveyor of customs at New York, reported, after an investigation, that the money for the purchase of the vessel was supplied by Imperial Privy Councilor Heinrich Albert, commercial attache to the German embassy, who maintains headquarters in New York.

Says German Directs Ship.

Lamb informed the department that the operation of the Zealandia is being directed by Karl Heyman, formerly an official of the Hamburg-American Steamship Co.

The movements of the Zealandia have been mysterious for several months.

A British cruiser searched the ship recently and compelled the master to unload a cargo of hides. After dark the Zealandia slipped past the warship and escaped, arriving in New York last Saturday.

The state department has intimated that an apology would be demanded of Great Britain if it should appear that the rule of search had been transgressed.

May Not Protest.

If it be conclusively established, however, that the Zealandia was purchased with money supplied by Dr. Albert in behalf of the German government, the United States administration, officials say, will drop the question of protest.

NEW RECORD FOR AVIATION

Naval Officer Ascends 8,400 Feet in Hydroaeroplane.

Washington, Dec. 2.—A new altitude record for height of hydroaeroplanes has been set by Lieut. R. C. Saufley at the Pensacola aviation station, so a navy department report declared. Carrying a passenger, he ascended 8,400 feet, as compared with a previous mark of 5,100.

CITIES REPORT BIG BUSINESS

Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Cleveland Optimistic Over Conditions.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Reports of business conditions throughout the country from federal reserve agents are, in the main, favorable and show improvement for November, according to information from these sources published today by the reserve board.

Boston, one of the least optimistic of the 12 reserve district cities, says that business there has improved "but slightly, if at all, but that the economies of the past months are not now being so rigidly observed, and the public generally is spending money more freely than in the past, due presumably, among other things, to the fact that labor is more generally employed."

New York Active.

Activity and improvement in trade and industry continued during the month, New York reports. Retail and department stores have found business very much better at an increasing demand for higher grade goods. Steel orders are reported as very heavy, notwithstanding steadily advancing prices.

Philadelphia says that conditions throughout that district are gradually becoming better and substantial improvement is being reported in nearly all lines, with mills and factories of all kinds working at nearer normal capacity than for some time, with voluntary wage increases by some concerns and reduced working hours and larger payrolls than ever before.

Steel Very Active.

A tremendous demand for steel products and unprecedented activity in the steel and allied businesses continue through the Cleveland district, with prices the highest since 1908.

The output from automobile and rubber manufacturers is at capacity and there is a scarcity of labor.

GREAT SUFFRAGE PETITION FILED

Women Appear in Congress With 500,000 Names to Demand for Vote.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Following one of the most spectacular street demonstrations yet seen in Washington, participated in by women from every section of the nation, resolutions amending the constitution to give the women the vote were introduced today in the house by Representative Mondell of Wyoming.

At the same time, there was placed on file a monster petition containing 500,000 signatures asking that the resolution be passed. On leaving their petition, the women proceeded to the White House, where they were received by the President.

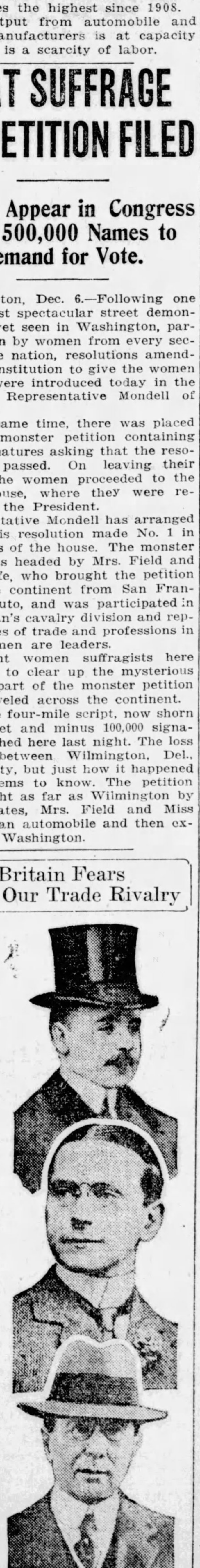
Representative Mondell has arranged to have his resolution made No. 1 in the records of the house. The monster parade was headed by Mrs. Field and Mrs. Jolliffe, who brought the petition across the continent from San Francisco by auto, and was participated in by a woman's cavalry division and representatives of trade and professions in which women are leaders.

Prominent women suffragists here are trying to clear up the mysterious loss of a part of the monster petition which traveled across the continent.

The once four-mile script, now shorn of 2,640 feet and minus 100,000 signatures, reached here last night. The loss occurred between Wilmington, Del., and this city, but just how it happened no one seems to know. The petition was brought as far as Wilmington by two delegates, Mrs. Field and Miss Joliffe, in an automobile and then expressed to Washington.

Great Britain Fears Our Trade Rivalry

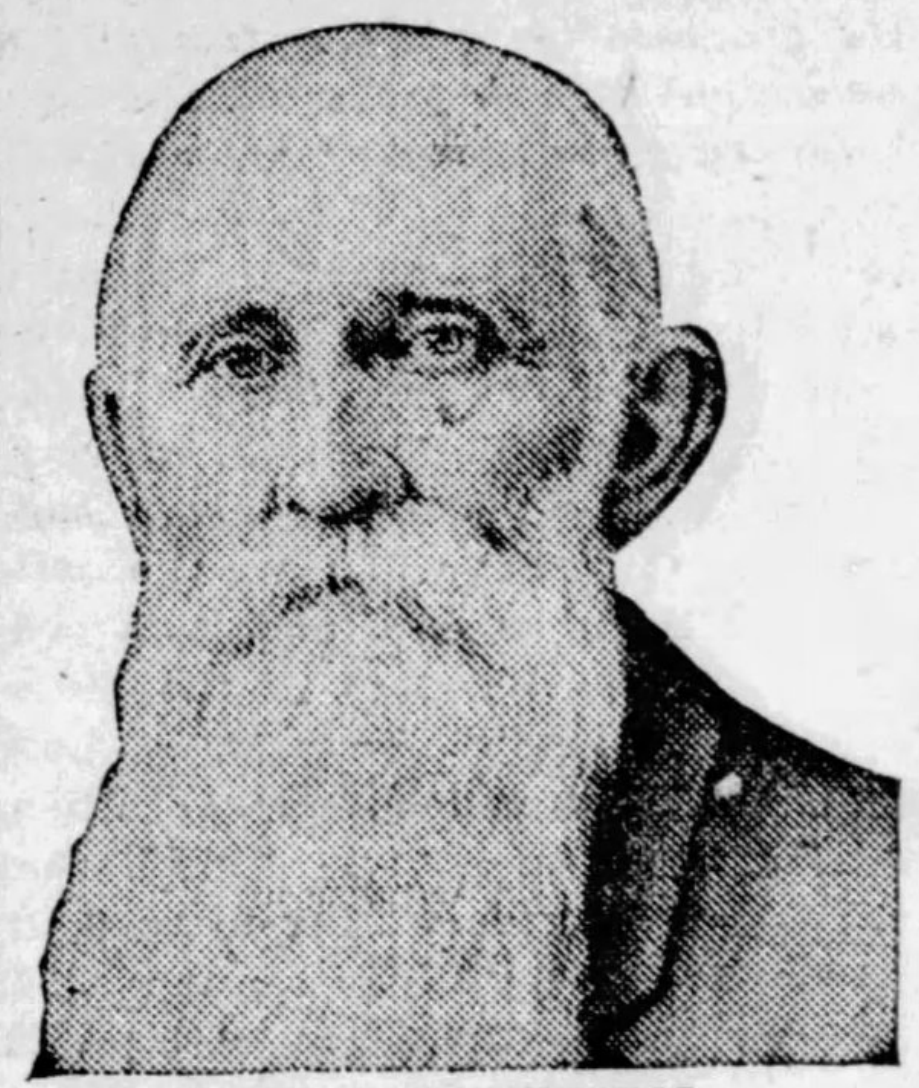
$500,000,000



TOP TO BOTTOM, KAHN, ROCKEFELLER, LOVETT.

Discussing the American International corporation, formed in New York with a capital of $50,000,000 to finance foreign trade estimated at $500,000,000, the London Morning Posts says: "It is evident that the United States is making preparations for capturing the world's trade after the war.

"This company must be treated as a quite serious proposition." Frank A. Vanderlip is chairman of the corporation, and among the other directors are Robert S. Lovett, Percy A. Rockefeller, Otto H. Kahn, J. Ogden Armour, William E. Corey, Robert Dollar, James J. Hill, James A. Stillman and Theodore N. Vail.



Healthy Old Age Brings Happiness

Simple Remedy Promotes Health By Overcoming Tendency to Constipation.

Advancing years impair the action of the vital organs. Old age should be the period of greatest happiness, but good health is necessary. Constipation should not be tolerated—it is often the direct cause of ill health.

Headache, belching, biliousness, bloat, drowsiness after eating and other symptoms of constipation can be readily relieved by the use of a simple laxative compound sold in drug stores under the name of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Mr. J. H. Bristol, 1412 Geddes Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich., who is 83 years old, says "Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is the best remedy I ever used for constipation and I always have a bottle of it in the house to use when I feel the need of it; it never disappoints."

MR. J. H. BRISTOL

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a mild laxative preparation, positive in its effect, acting easily and naturally without griping or other pain or discomfort. For over a quarter of a century it has been the standard household remedy in thousands of homes. Druggists everywhere sell it for fifty cents a bottle. A trial bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin can be obtained free of charge, by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Illinois.

KAZAN

by

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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THE BOBBS-MERRILL CO.

Continued From First Page.

chain to meet her, but she saw nothing of him now. The terror of the wilderness is greater than that of death, and in an instant it had fallen upon Joan. It was not because of fear for herself. It was the baby. The wailing cries from the tent pierced her like knife thrusts.

And then, all at once, there came to her what old Pierre had said the night before—his words about the river, the airholes, the home 40 miles away. "You couldn't lose yourself, Joan." He had guessed what might happen.

She bundled the baby deep in the furs and returned to the firebed. Her one thought now was that they must have fire. She made a little pile of birch bark, covered it with half-burned bits of wood, and went into the tent for the matches. Pierre Radisson carried them in a waterproof box in a pocket of his bearskin coat. She sobbed as she kneeled beside him again, and obtained the box. As the fire flared up she added other bits of wood, and then some of the larger pieces that Pierre had dragged into camp. The fire gave her courage. Forty miles—and the river led to their home! She must make that, with the baby and Wolf. For the first time she turned to him, and spoke his name as she put her hand on his head. After that she gave him a chunk of meat which she thawed out over the fire, and melted the snow for tea. She was not hungry, but she recalled how her father had made her eat four or five times a day, so she forced herself to make a breakfast of a biscuit, a shred of meat and as much hot tea as she could drink.

The terrible hour she dreaded followed that. She wrapped blankets closely about her father's body, and tied them with babiche cord. After that she piled all the furs and blankets that remained on the sledge close to the fire, and snuggled baby Joan deep down in them. Pulling down the tent was a task. The ropes were stiff and frozen, and when she had finished, one of her hands was bleeding. She piled the tent on the sledge, and then, half covering her face, turned and looked back.

Pierre Radisson lay on his balsam bed, with nothing over him now but the gray sky and the spruce-tops. Kazan stood stiff-legged and sniffed the air. His spine bristled when Joan went back slowly and kneeled beside the blanket-wrapped object. When she returned to him her face was white and tense, and now there was a strange and terrible look in her eyes as she stared out across the barren. She put him in the traces, and fastened about her slender waist the strap that Pierre had used. Thus they struck out for the river, floundering knee-deep in the freshly fallen and drifted snow. Half-way Joan stumbled in a drift and fell, her loose hair flying in a shimmering veil over the snow. With a mighty pull Kazan was at her side, and his cold muzzle touched her face as she drew herself to her feet. For a moment Joan took his shaggy head between her two hands.

"Wolf!" she moaned. "Oh, Wolf!"

She went on, her breath coming pantingly now, even from her brief exertion. The snow was not so deep on the ice of the river. But a wind was rising. It came from the north and east, straight in her face, and Joan bowed her head as she pulled with Kazan. Half a mile down the river she stopped, and no longer could she repress the hopelessness that rose to her lips in a sobbing choking cry. Forty miles! She clutched her hands at her breast, and stood breathing like one who had been beaten, her back to the wind. The baby was quiet. Joan went back and peered down under the furs, and what she saw there spurred her on again almost fiercely. Twice she stumbled to her knees in the drifts during the next quarter of a mile.

After that there was a stretch of wind-swept ice, and Kazan pulled the sledge alone. Joan walked at his side. There was a pain in her chest. A thousand needles seemed pricking her face, and suddenly she remembered the thermometer. She exposed it for a time on the top of the tent. When she looked at it a few minutes later it was 30 degrees below zero. Forty miles! And her father had told her that she could make it—and could not lose herself! But she did not know that even her father would have been afraid to face the north that day, with the temperature at 30 below, and a moaning wind bringing the first warning of a blizzard.

The timber was far behind her now. Ahead there was nothing but the pitiless barren, and the timber beyond that was hidden by the gray gloom of the day. If there had been trees, Joan's heart would not have choked so with terror. But there was nothing—nothing but that gray ghostly gloom, with the rim of the sky touching the earth a mile away.

The snow grew heavy under her feet again. Always she was watching for those treacherous, frost-coated traps in the ice her father had spoken of. But she found now that all the ice and snow looked alike to her, and that there was a growing pain back of her eyes. It was the intense cold.

The river widened into a small lake, and here the wind struck her in the face with such force that her weight was taken from the strap, and Kazan dragged the sledge alone. A few inches of snow impeded her as much as a foot had done before. Little by little she dropped back. Kazan forged to her side, every ounce of his magnificent strength in the traces. By the time they were on the river channel again, Joan was at the back of the sledge, following in the trail made by Kazan. She was powerless to help him. She felt more and more the leaden weight of her legs. There was but one hope—and that was the forest. If they did not reach it soon, within half an hour, she would be able to go no farther. Over and over again she moaned a prayer for her baby as she struggled on. She fell in the snow-drifts. Kazan and the sledge became only a dark blotch to her. And then, all at once, she saw that they were leaving her. They were not more than 20 feet ahead of her—but the blotch seemed to be a vast distance away. Every bit of life and strength in her body was now bent upon reaching the sledge—and baby Joan.

It seemed an interminable time before she gained. With the sledge only six feet ahead of her she struggled for what seemed to her to be an hour before she could reach out and touch it. With a moan she flung herself forward, and fell upon it. She no longer heard the wailing of the storm. She no longer felt discomfort. With her face in the furs under which baby Joan was buried, there came to her with swiftness and joy a vision of warmth and home. And then the vision faded away, and was followed by deep night.

Kazan stopped in the trail. He came back then and sat down upon his haunches beside her, waiting for her to move and speak. But she was very still. He thrust his nose into her lose hair. A whine rose in his throat, and suddenly he raised his head and sniffed in the face of the wind. Something came to him with that wind. He muzzled Joan again, but she did not stir. Then he went forward, and stood in his traces, ready for the pull, and looked back at her. Still she did not move or speak, and Kazan's whine gave place to a sharp excited bark.

The strange thing in the wind came to him stronger for a moment. He began to pull. The sledge-runners had frozen to the snow, and it took every ounce of his strength to free them. Twice during the next five minutes he stopped and sniffed the air. The third time that he halted, in a drift of snow, he returned to Joan's side again, and whined to awaken her. Then he tugged again at the end of his traces, and foot by foot he dragged the sledge through the drift. Beyond the drift there was a stretch of clear ice, and here Kazan rested. During a lull in the wind the scent came to him stronger than before.

At the end of the clear ice was a narrow break in the shore, where a creek ran into the main stream. If Joan had been conscious she would have urged him straight ahead. But Kazan turned into the break, and for 10 minutes he struggled through the snow without a rest, whining more and more frequently, until at last the whine broke into a joyous bark. Ahead of him, close to the creek, was a small cabin. Smoke was rising out of the chimney. It was the scent of smoke that had come to him in the wind. A hard level slope reached to the cabin door, and with the last strength that was in him Kazan dragged his burden up that. Then he settled himself back beside Joan, lifted his shaggy head to the dark sky and howled.

To Be Continued.

NEW MERCHANT SHIP LAWS?

Two Measures on Construction and Inspection of Boats.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Two measures of corrective legislation affecting the construction and inspection of merchant vessels probably will be considered at the coming session of congress as a result of disclosures following the Eastland disaster.

Representative Joshua W. Alexander of Missouri, chairman of the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries, said yesterday there were prospects of legislation for the creation of a board of united naval experts to which plans for the construction of all merchant vessels would have to be submitted before a ship could be built.

UNCLE SAM ASKS $1,285,857,808

Governmental Expenditures Increased by Reason of the War in Europe.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Uncle Sam will need more than a billion and a quarter dollars to cover the expenditures he expects to make in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, according to estimates submitted to congress today by Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department.

The estimates call for a total of $1,285,857,808.16. This includes, however, some $375,000,000 postal expenditures, payable out of the postal revenues, and the requirement for the public debt sinking fund. This leaves a net expenditure of $908,765,929.16, as against a net expenditure of $740,934,527.14 during the current year, an increase of $167,813,401.61.

Practically every department of the government shows a substantial increase in its demands for funds for the coming year. The war department asks for an increase of $78,000,000 and the navy department for an increase of $69,000,000, most of which is to go into the beginning of the administration preparedness program, details of which already have been made public. The state department wants nearly $2,000,000 more than it is spending this year, to take care of the added expenditures in diplomatic and consular service incident to the European war. The war department asks for $243,613,645, the navy for $220,477,611, and the state department for $6,123,298. The department of commerce asks for $15,436,238, an increase of more than $4,000,000 over its current funds. A large part of the increase is to be devoted to the expansion of American trade abroad.

The treasury department, the interior department and the department of agriculture, each ask for about $1,000,000 more than they were given this year and the estimates for the District of Columbia, call for expenditures of about $3,000,000 more than the current appropriations.

GOVERNMENT HOPES FOR BIG INCOME TAX RETURNS

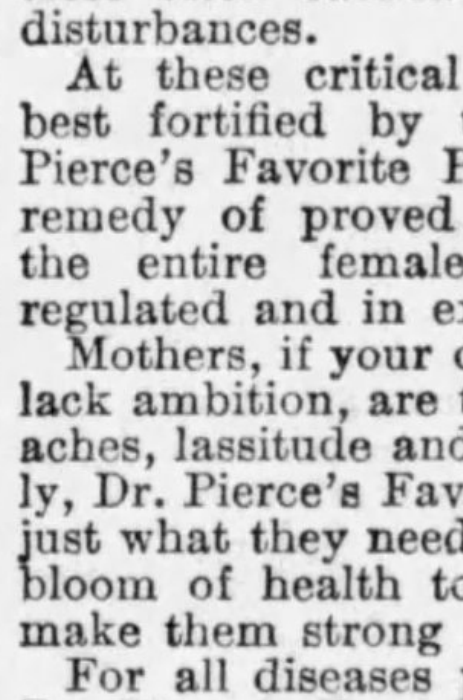
Expects Increase to Obviate Bond Issue.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The dwindling revenue returns of the government shortly will be increased greatly by much larger income tax and corporation tax returns, according to Democratic leaders of the house and senate.

When the income tax law went into effect treasury experts calculated that $80,000,000 would be paid into the hands of the government the first year. This forecast proved correct, and Democrats are confident that the forecast of an increase in this return of nearly 25 per cent this year will prove correct also.

The expected total of the corporation tax, on account of the business boom, is certain to show a very much larger increase, and from these two sources the administration hopes to obviate the necessity of too drastic revenue raising laws at the coming session of congress.

It is admitted that the income thus derived for the government might not prove of permanent value, but probably will have the effect of preventing a bond issue for the defense program for the present.



WELL KNOWN COLUMBUS WOMAN SPEAKS.

ITS THE SAME IN ALL OHIO.

Columbus, Ohio.—"Being in a badly run-down condition and nervous and tired-out I used 'Favorite Prescription.' It was called to my attention by an advertisement. I found it overcame my bad symptoms and feelings, and I realized great benefit from it. It is the best medicine of the kind I have ever used and I am very glad to endorse it."—Mrs. HATTIE B. GAMMON, 52 East 11th Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

When a girl becomes a woman, when a women becomes a mother, when women pass through the changes of middle life, are the three periods of life when health and strength are most needed to withstand the pain and distress often caused by severe organic disturbances.

At these critical times women are best fortified by the use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, an old remedy of proved worth that keeps the entire female system perfectly regulated and in excellent condition.

Mothers, if your daughters are weak, lack ambition, are troubled with headaches, lassitude and are pale and sickly, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is just what they need to surely bring the bloom of health to their cheeks and make them strong and healthy.

For all diseases peculiar to women, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a powerful restorative. During the last 40 years it has banished from the lives of tens of thousands of women the pain, worry, misery and distress caused by irregularities and diseases of a feminine character.

WOULD YOU show this standard high grade 42 key fully visible typewriter to your friends and let them see wherein it excells any other $100 typewriter, if by doing this and rendering other small assistance, you could easily earn one FREE to keep as your own? Then by post card or letter to us simply say, "*Mail Particulars.*" WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO., Dept. D153 Chicago, Ill.

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$750 OVERLAND
$440 FORD

You can become the owner of one of these automobiles, both 1916 Models, without one cent of cost. If you want a car send us your name asking all about our wonderful plan by which we give automobiles away.

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TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1915.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.......Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE............Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of The Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Character is better than a reputation for good intentions.

Knock if you must, but always remember that Opportunity won't knock with you.

If you are fond of contrasts, compare the youth who doesn't "amount to a hill o' beans" with the champion corn boy.

Japan's part in the war is not spectacular, but Russia is finding her old enemy a useful ally.

No man should wait until he knows all about women before getting married.

Riley's Orphant Anna is still alive. Takes a long time for the gobble-uns to git 'em.

Those Mexican snipers must have imagined, as the game grew exciting, that the United States soldiers were shooting a barbed wire boundary line at them.

A magazine is trying to decide when a man is at his best. He would seem to be at his best when he is on his way home with the bacon.

What has become of the old-fashioned fellow who used to say he didn't care whether school kept or not?

"A blooded Missouri mule sold for $850 the other day." But can any mule be more than half blooded?

What's the sweetest music you can remember? Our mind goes back several years to a day in the country, when we heard ham and eggs played on a dinner horn.

There are people who wouldn't admit that they were happy if happiness were to break out all over them, like the measles.

Russian General Ruzsky says: "By not advancing, the enemy is really retreating." A line of an old song used to run something like this: "When we march we don't stand still."

What is needed to keep up with the changes wrought by war is a daily geography.

Ten per cent of what we're going to do tomorrow will make a good day's work.

Texas is going in strong for turkey raising, a business that is full of thrilling patriotism during the closing months of the year.

About nine times out of ten Dame Fashion is a man with a stiff beard.

Why do we inflict indigestion upon those whom we love?

The reason a woman weeps at a wedding is because she remembers the time when a Cave Man came along and dragged her off to a steam-heated flat with a southern exposure.

Villa is not the kind of man to accept advice. Still, it might not be out of place to suggest to him that he disband the remnant of his army and go home to one of his wives and the baby.

When an eccentric man hasn't piles of money he is a darn fool to people who know him.

Because a man once saved his small change and put it in a bank until he had accumulated $311.85, and the bank busted, it does not follow that economy is a failure.

There is something in most of the traditions relating to mince pie.

Mr. Bryan, as an orator, doesn't make as much money as the Rev. Billy Sunday, who talks with his arms and legs.

Well, we can do no more than hope that Henry Ford has more success with his peace mission than Don Quixcte had against the windmill.

Every drink a man takes downtown after 11 p. m. adds to the length of the rockers on the chairs at home.

No girl in her teens could look under the bed for a man without giggling.

President Wilson will not discourage any peace movements, but thinks this is a good time to mind his own business.

Women think so little of man's opinion of what they wear that as soon as he begins to like a particular style they change to something else.

We are now convinced beyond doubt that taking castor oil is a mental exercise, and not a dread physical ordeal.

The longer we live the more certain we feel that a lazy liver and a forlorn hope are first cousins.

Mr. Ford's case is a notable example of slopping over.

Falling in love with the cook is proof of the pudding.

The enormous government deficit reported from Washington gives birth to the notion that it may have been the Democratic party that invented the hole in the doughnut.

Every generation produces men who think the country is going to the devil, but it never goes.

No man who was ever foolish enough to butt into a family quarrel thinks much of Mr. Ford's peace scheme.

If cranks would agree with us they wouldn't be cranks.

Retribution is a better bloodhound than the kind that travel with Uncle Tom Cabin companies.

MEETING THE DEFICIT

The secretary of the treasury has outlined a scheme for meeting the tremendous deficit.

He would reduce the exemptions of the income tax to $3,000 for a married citizen and $2,000 for one unmarried. He proposes to collect a federal tax on automobiles in proportion to their horsepower. A special tax would be placed on gasoline. The "war tax," according to Secretary McAdoo's scheme, would be retained and the present duties on sugar, booked to expire next May, would remain in force.

Mr. McAdoo's plan is only a suggestion. Congress will meet the deficit if it is to be met, and it is possible that the secretary of the treasury will be ignored entirely. There have been indications, some of them coming from the White House, that the Democrats are willing to back up on their free trade theories and boost the customs to the point at least of providing sufficient revenues.

The country may never again be friendly to high protective tariff. But it is certain it will not take kindly to a multitude of direct taxes. We believe congress understands this and that, instead of slapping on new stamp acts and piling up the cost of motive power for automobiles, pleasure boats, fisher boats, farm tractors and creamery stations, it will swallow its theories and make the imports pay a bigger share of the costs of government.

AUTOS COMPETE WITH STEAM ROADS

In the year ending last June, 368,000 fewer passengers passed through one railway station of Boston than three years ago. The falling off from 1914 was 7 per cent.

Part of this decrease in traffic is doubtless due to the late industrial depression, the curtailment of travel being one of the simplest forms of practicing economy in lean years. But in the opinion of railroad men the slump was due mostly to automobile competition. For the greater part, the traffic of that Boston station is short-haul. It has been made up principally of suburbanites, and these people, as is well known, have become heavy investors in motor cars, running second only to the farmers.

For a long time, people were looking for the bottom to drop out of the automobile industry. That little amusement has been given up—because every few days new applications of the motor car are being demonstrated, new fields for its employment are being broken. If in three or four years the automobiles can become measurable competitors of the big transportation companies what new feats will they have performed by the time the present decade has ended?

TRADE AFTER THE WAR

In one year the export business of the United States has increased more than a billion dollars. In the same time, the value of imports has fallen $200,000,000.

Both the marvelous improvement in the export trade and the decrease in imports are due, of course, to the war. Europe has not only taken an enormous amount of our products, but has also abandoned many markets to us which were virtually monopolized by European merchandise. Our own markets are closed to Germany. Belgium today is practically a nonproducer. Russia has established an embargo on almost every article for which it has use at home. France, England and Italy, to whom the seas are open, are devoting their industrial plants largely to the manufacture of war munitions. Until the war comes to its end, our export trade is bound to mount higher and higher. There is little likelihood of an increase in the import business.

The test of our foreign trade will come when peace is restored and the factories of Europe cease the making of military supplies. It is likely to be a hard test, marked by the flooding of the world with cheap goods—cheap in quality and price—cut-throat competition, maneuvering for advantageous tariff arrangements. There will be a note of desperation in the entire European trade. Manufacturers, shippers and brokers there will feel they must regain their markets or perish. But we may feel certain that an important part of the gains we have made in the export business because of the war will stick by us. It has had time to take grip and tighten it.

A HERO OF CIVILIZATION

Last month there died a man who did as much for the saving of human life as the masters of Europe are doing for its destruction. In 1873, he went into the Adirondacks, afflicted with tuberculosis and "weighing about as much as a sheepskin." He built a little shack, slept near to the ground, breathed the clean air of out-doors and gave nature every chance to fight the germs that racked him.

The man was Trudeau and he was the father of the sanitarium system by which thousands upon thousands of men, women and children, threatened with painful death, were restored to health and usefulness. He demonstrated that tuberculosis in its early stages is curable, that in fairly advanced stages it can be arrested and that in cases which must be pronounced hopeless, the pain can be eased and the remaining days of patients made bearable.

We are not so civilized that we think such a man as heroic as one who saves his comrade on the field of battle. But his heroism is of the very same sort. He has brought his brothers back from the brink of death and risked his own life, not once but thousands of times, in doing so.

The predicted sex war will not come until that Missouri woman, who is going nine hundred miles to marry a man, gets there.

NOT THE DAY FOR ALLIANCES

The New Republic believes that the United States, in strengthening the national defenses, is going the wrong way round to insure protection against aggression. It would have the peaceful nations of the earth welded into an alliance "sufficiently tough, alert, clear-headed and well-equipped to make their joint power count decisively in the balance against an aggressive disturber of the peace."

This idea would be interesting and yet scarcely worth commenting upon if it were not that many Americans now think we should arrange a partnership of one kind or another with other countries. Some propose a New World alliance, with Canada left out, since Canada is a British colony. Others suggest combinations with Germany or arrangements with Great Britain and Japan. It is argued that the world has been made so small by steam and electricity that Washington's warning against "entangling alliances" is unsuitable to our times, inasmuch as the nation standing alone is a temptation to aggression. The big alliances would treat it as the trusts treat a feeble independent.

If alliances "stuck," something could be said for them. But in the last year two have fallen to pieces and another has been threatened with disintegration. Italy refused from the beginning of the war to abide by the terms of the Triple Alliance. Greece declined to live up to the chief provision of the alliance with Serbia, and that alliance was the development of an earlier alliance, broken without word or warning. For a time, a few months ago, it looked as if Russia would break its pledge with its allies and make separate peace.

The truth is that nations will abide by their partnerships only if they are absolutely convenient. If self-interest discovers profit in making an ally an enemy, promises, pledges, treaties and all go into the discard.

It is still a good rule to "avoid entangling alliances."

THE FIGHTERS IN THE ALPS

Ths warfare between Italy and Austria is the most difficult of all the campaigns carried on. Curiously enough, it is the least marked by suffering, brutal slaughter and atrocities.

Though Austria was the ally of Italy, it took no chances on the alliance holding fast. It spent enormous sums in fortifying passes, building military roads to summits which command the ways a southern invader would have to take, placing big guns and storing ammunition and supplies. Events have justified the precautions. Italy has been forced to fight from ridge to ridge, to camp amid the crags and snows, to make its campaign resemble the scarce measurable movements of a snail.

The nature of the fighting is such that the ordinary conscript, the type which is the favorite food of cannon, cannot take part in it. Both Austrians and Italians have depended mostly on mountaineers for this service. They are a hardy race, familiar with their ground, resourceful and little given to doing spectacular things when that will bring them only glory. They make little of hard climbing. They can endure the cold and march over deep snows. Under necessity they can tighten their belts and go long hours without food. The result has been that few men have died from exposure. The death rate from disease has been low. Few stories of horrors have filtered back from that front.

STILL SAFE FROM THE WOLF

Mr. Carnegie's countrymen may closet a little of their sympathy now. Though he has given away quite enormous sums, stripped his safety deposit boxes of their shiniest gilt edged securities, scattered pensions here and there and libraries even more lavishly, he is not quite broke. The canniness of the canny Scot has not seeped entirely away. Mr. Carnegie has sixty millions of dollars left.

Just why the word was given out last week that the Laird of Skibo was down to the bare boards of his treasure chest one may only guess. It is not improbable that he was getting tired of the demands upon his generosity. There were always begging letters in the mails, always some pachydermous personages in the vestibule to be got rid of only with a check. Rats do not desert a sinking ship faster than beggars quit the door of a philanthropist of empty pockets. If it was only to last for a moment, that little respite from petitioners was worth while.

The saddest music we ever heard was made by a set of sleighbells, one beautiful moonlight night a long time ago. The bells were on a white horse which was being driven with one hand by a young man who had our girl out riding.

So great are Time's healing processes that the most embarrassing thing that happened to one only a few years ago is very funny now.

Dr. Evans tells a thin inquirer who who wants to get fat to stop worrying. But would Doc advise fat persons who want to get thin to worry.

A year ago men who thought war wouldn't end within six months were looked upon as pessimists.

The trouble with some fellows is that they think the world owes them a living and a bottle of booze a day on the side.

BIG LIST OF NAMES

Indicative of the rapid growth of The Blade is the big list of names that came from Virginia during the month of November. One hustler from that state sent in 277. This wins the premium watch for the month.

ELECTRICITY AND THE SOIL

The most significant advances of the last few years have been made in electricity and in connection with the soil. Electricity has almost transformed our industrial institution. It has commanded enormous capital, the most inventive genius of the period. It pleased us not so long ago to speak of this as the age of steam. But steam has been overshadowed. It is giving way before electrical science. Nearly every railroad system is seriously considering the electrification of its lines, if not for this year or next, at least for ten years hence. The trolley cars are running in competition with steam roads which not long since felt confident they possessed monopolies. In the homes, electric wiring is a commonplace. Soon electric cooking may be the common practice.

More improvements in the use of the land have come in the last decade than in a century before. Mighty irrigation projects have caused the peopleing of the deserts. The cattle ranges have been cut up into small farms. The application of machinery to farm processes has gone on apace. Instruments of precision are used in the manufacture of farm products. The fruit farmer, the dairy man, the market gardener—in a hundred ways they have broken away from the habit of their fathers. The soil has acquired a new dignity.

The exhibitions in Toledo this week should be visited, and not simply for the entertainment they give. They tell what the world is doing in the two biggest fields of human endeavor.

TREATMENT UNDERSTOOD

By returning the fire of the Mexicans last Friday, the American soldiers at the border spoke, for the first time, the language which the Mexicans understood thoroughly. It was the tongue that has taught respect for the Texas Rangers.

The immediate effect of returning the fire was the retreat of the guerrillas who practiced marksmanship across the international line. The ultimate effect will probably be the cessation of all fighting on the boundary, the end of raiding in American territory and the saving of American lives.

The pity is that the treatment was not applied earlier. Postponing it was not good for the Mexicans and it certainly was costly to the prestige and the blood of our soldiers.

HARD ROAD OF PATRIOTISM

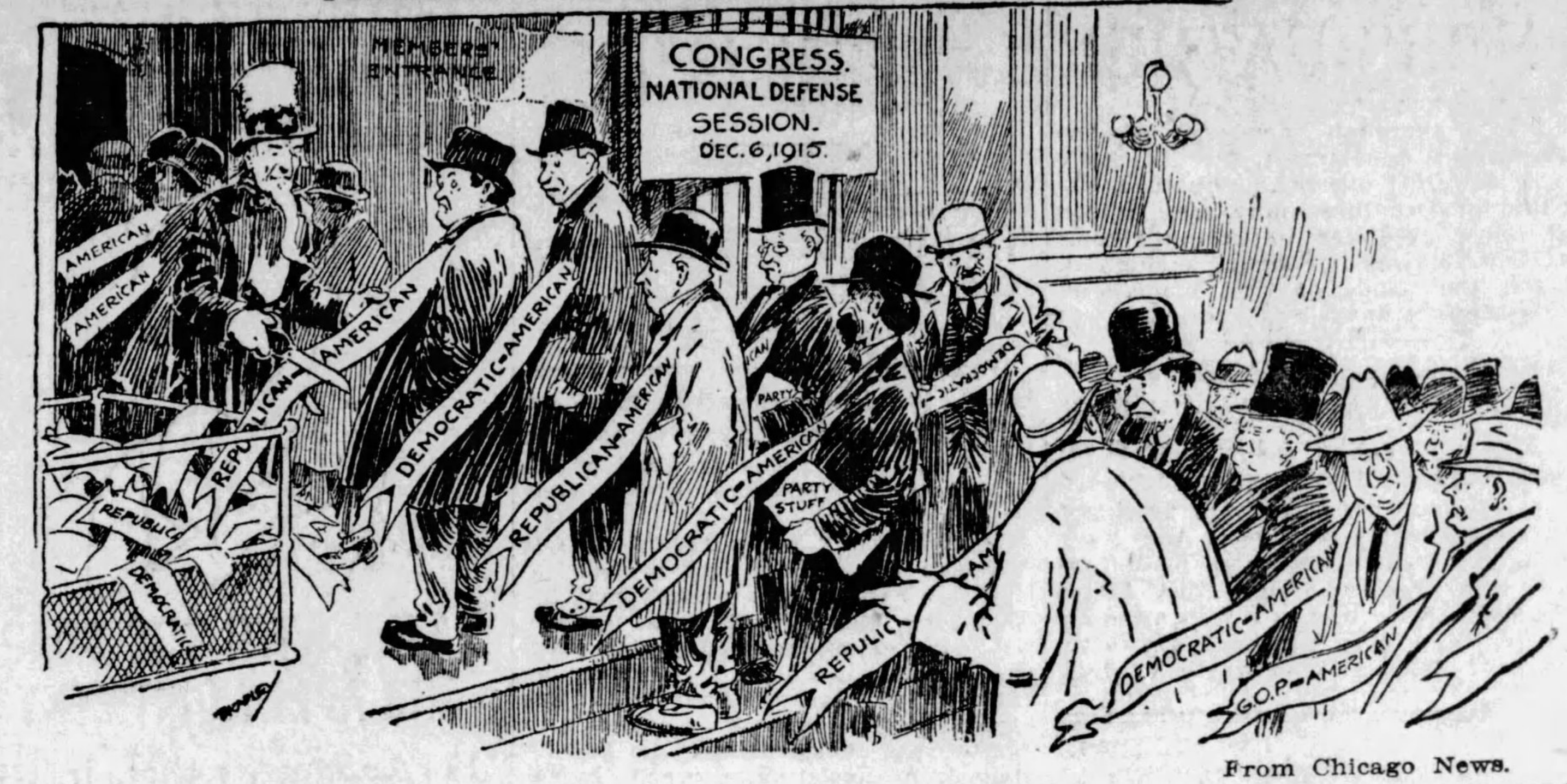
Congressman Guy Helvering of Kansas has taken the word to Washington that the people of his state are not enthusiastic for preparedness. This may be interpreted to mean that the Kansans are just the opposite to enthusiastic.

In Kansas there are two big army posts which outwore their usefulness when the Indian wars ceased. But the local congressmen have seen to it that large sums were appropriated for these garrisons, big buildings planted upon the reservations to the enrichment of contractors, troops maintained there, though military men wanted them where the soldiers could be better trained. The preparedness campaign will lose the support of the patriotic unless the useless and expensive army posts are abandoned. A part of the press has announced that unless congress cuts out the political graft in military appropriations it will open bombardment upon the entire scheme of preparedness.

Kansas can read a loss in the proposed reform of the army. And we hear, through Washington that Kansans are not "enthusiastic" for the proposed improvements in the national defense.

"If you prepare for war you will get it," says Chancellor Day. This is contrary to what the life insurance agent tells us. He says if we don't take out a policy we will die.

CHECK YOUR HYPHENS AT THE DOOR



From Chicago News.

Sunday School

THE LAYMAN WHO LEARNED A LESSON

The International Sunday School Lession for December 12 is "God Yearns Over Backsliding Israel." —Hos. 11:1-11.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Last night at a banquet I watched nearly three hundred strong men listening spellbound to one layman's story of his personal religious experience. He was only a business man. Innocent of a theological training, and I suspect also of a college course, he used none of the tricks of the professional speaker, yet he thrilled his hearers as few skilled orators could do. That company of alert and discriminating men listened intently, as out of a full life the layman related the spiritual significance of his personal experience. It was reality speaking to reality, life to life.

Something akin to that was the power of the ancient layman who became an immortal voice: Hosea, the only prophet who was a native of the Northern Kingdom of Israel; and whose words are today's Sunday School Lesson. We have no trace of Hosea's having ever attended a school of the prophets. He was merely a sensitive-souled layman who lived tremendously, and did not miss that spiritual significance of experience that would have blighted a lesser man.

His very name links Hosea with the Greatest of Prophets; for at its root the word "Hosea" is the same as "Joshua" and "Jesus," and it means a savior. Both Hosea and Jesus are described by Isaiah in the picture of the suffering servant, "By the knowledge of himself shall my righteous servant justify many."

Jeroboam sat on the tottering throne of Israel at this time, and Uzziah ruled in Judah, and doubtless neither of them reckoned seriously with the personal tragedy of this one man. Yet Hosea's life story is a deathless message to each new generation of humanity.

The Storm That Drives Home.

The highest use of any life is as an interpretation of the mind of God. Find out what God means by what He is doing with you. Hosea exemplifies the value of discovering the spiritual significance of a personal experience. What says Browning?—

> "I count life just a stuff
> To try the soul's strength on."

Personal providences mean something as they enter every life. Let us not miss the message. "I am in the mills of God," said a man, who was passing through dark days; "I don't know what he is trying to make out of my life, but I want to find out. I should be sorry to have to undergo these experiences without catching their meaning and message." Every providence has a purpose. Hosea's domestic disaster made him a prophet.

The story is told of a shepherd in the northwest whom a traveler saw driving his flock out into the teeth of a heavy wind; they faced the storm all the way to the pasture.

"Why don't you find a more sheltered feeding ground?" asked the traveler.

"Don't you see," said the shepherd "if a blizzard comes the storm will drive the sheep home?"

So it is with the storms of personal experience. They are meant to drive the spirit home to God.

How else can we interpret the world woe of today? Is not the growth of the sacrificial spirit, which the whole world is learning in the red schoolhouse of war, but an education in the university of God? Humanity today is entering into a knowledge of Christ by a Gethsemane experience. The storm of war is driving the suffering sheep home to the Shepherd and His fold. We are unable to think of the world as undergoing the present crucial experience without the prospect of learning from it the supreme lesson of God as a Refuge and a Father.

The Faithless Wife.

No bitterer experience can come to a man than that which befell Hosea. His wife was faithless; yet he remained faithful. The earlier chapters of the Book of Hosea tell the tremendous story. We should read in its tragic light the flippant tales of marital infidelity which are daily aired in our divorce courts. In some circles all sense of the heinousness of adultery has been lost. The Book of Hosea reveals it as it is.

Dean Stanley has, with great delicacy, recounted the life tragedy of Hosea—

"In his own personal history, he shared in the misery brought on his country by the profligancy of the age. In early youth he had been united in marriage with a woman who had fallen into the vices which surrounded her. He had loved her with a tender love. She had borne to him two sons and a daughter; she had then deserted him, wandered from her home, fallen into wild licentiousness, and had been carried off as a slave. From this wretched state, with all the tenderness of his nature, he bought her, and and gave her one more chance of recovery by living with him, though apart. In his own grief for his own great calamity—the greatest that can befall a tender human soul—he was taught to feel for the Divine grief over the lost opportunities of the nation, once so full of hope."

Why Boys Leave Home

The folly of Hosea's wife seems equal to her sin. Nobody has ever succeeded in proving that wickedness is wise. Every neighborhood wonders afresh over each new experience of the boy who plays the prodigal. It is the mystery of folly, why a young man should desert the full table of his father's house for the husks of a far country. Prudence, sagacity, self-interest, all must be flung to the winds before boys or girls can turn their backs on innocency and peace and pure love, and seek the painted imitations of life's good things beyond the pale of righteousness and law.

There is never a sinner who has sinned greatly who would not say with his dying breath that he had been a fool. There is never a man who has gone wrong himself who would advise his son to do the same. The pleasures of sin are "apples of Sodom" turning to ashes in the mouth. With all this misery, Hosea's wife was happier than that of the faithless wife who had broken his heart. Would that there were words of sagacity to make clear to youth that, at their best, the pleasures of sin are "for a season." "There is a way which seemeth right unto a man; but the end thereof are the ways of death."

A Nation as a Prodigal.

Out of all the bitterness of his own woe Hosea extracted comfort for his nation. He had learned in his own great and furnace-purified soul the possibility of forgiveness, and of the love that never faileth. In that crucible he saw mirrored the supreme truth of the love of God. So he prophesied to Isreal in the figure of his own sorrow; for Isreal had been faithless to Jehovah, who had loved her with an everlasting love. Again and again the nation had committed the folly of going after strange gods. The drear monotony of her backsliding had nevertheless not shaken the steadfast devotion of the Friend who "loveth at all times."

This was Hosea's message to his time, and to ours. Of God, in His Son, it is written "Having loved His own, He loved them to the end." The record is written beyond obliteration that "His mercy is from everlasting to everlasting." As the good shepherd seeks the wandering sheep, so God yearns over phis erring people. Often Isreal forsook Jehovah, but Jehovah never forsook Isreal. Hear the heartbreak in the cry, "I drew them with the cords of a man, with bands of love. How shall I give thee up, Ephraim? How shall I cast thee off, Israel? The cry of Hosea went forth when the nation was facing exile; yet beyond the desert wastes, beyond the period of punishment, the Prophet foresaw the better day for the Chosen People:—

> "For the love of God is broader
> Than the measure of man's mind:
> And the heart of the Eternal
> Is most wonderfully kind."

HOW THE BRITISH BLEW UP DEDEAGATCH

Game of Cards Interrupted While the Warships Turned the Bulgarian Seaport Into a Huge Bonfire.

London, Nov. 25.—The much criticized British view of war as a sort of exalted game or sport is emphasized in a British officer's description of the bombardment of Dedeagatch by the British fleet, contained in a letter published here. His letter bristles with such phrases as "It was a grand picnic for the men," "The ship's companies enjoyed themselves immensely," "The harbormaster's office burned splendidly," "The destroyers were able to creep in and plug all manner of things."

The officers began his letter by remarking that he was playing piquet with the captain when the orders came to lift anchor and attack Dedeagatch, and he regretfully chronicles that "the exigencies of the service made me sacrifice a hand containing fourteen aces!" There were some grewsome preparations for the battle in the captain's cabin, which had been turned into an operating theatre. No need arose for using it, however, as no defense of the port was attempted by the Bulgarians.

Not Out for Slaughter.

The description of the actual bombardment is in part as follows:

"At about a quarter past one in the afternoon we loosed off at the big barracks. Our first shot brought the soldiers tearing out of the buildings, and we eased up a bit and let them get clear. Then we banged and battred away at about 2,800 yards, making enormous holes and smashing in great areas of walls. Unless someone was killed inside the buildings, I think we did not hurt anyone. (German accounts of the battle declare that several hundred soldiers were killed in these barracks).

"We were only out for destruction and damage, not slaughter, as the thrifty Bulgar hates to have his property knocked about, but cares very litle if his neighbor—or even himself—is laid out.

"After a bit we went for the harbor—very tricky work, as the bulk of the caiques which we had orders to shoot at were just beyond a low outer breakwater, and with a trajectory from the ship, the least alteration in the elevation of the gun made a big difference. The difficulty was largely settled when our shells set the masts and sails afire, and the flames spreading downward to the ships.

"The destroyers and monitors drew much less water than our larger ships and were able to creep in on the lead, the charts of Dedeagatch being inaccurate, and they plugged all manner of things. Fortunately the population of the town had all gone away, and the troops stayed behind up in the hills, so I don't think anyone was hurt. We killed a sitting engine which tried to hide itself behind a bush, but one which ran away escaped all right. Two of the destroyers inspired it to still greater efforts with their four-inch guns.

"When we realized that there was no one to hurt, it just became a bonfire or Trafalgar Day fireworks—it being the 110th anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar. We set all manner of things on fire. Common shell was efective but lyddite was better. We burned a vast mountain of coal, many railway vans and trucks, ships, and two oil storehouses.

"But the best blazes were warehouses behind the caique harbor and an imemnse factory stuffed with highly inflammable goods. It was six stories high, ten windows square, and had two annexes each of four stories. With a roaring wind to help us, and no fire brigade to spoil the fun, it was a most gorgeous flare-up, and the flames were bright enough to cast a shadow six miles away!

"The railway cars burned merrily, the fire jumping along from one to the other and even eating away to windward, and the storehouses burned solidly and well, section after section catching. They had great glass skylights, which were shattered by the shells and ventilated the fire nicely.

"The great thing about it was that nobody tried to put the fires out, and if one got smoky, a shell brightened things up a bit and improved the ventilation, so I don't suppose I shall ever see a finer blaze than Dedeagatch. The sparks from the big factory set fires to leeward, and these developed well. The coalheap fire unfortunately could not spread to anything, but it blazed and glowed in the wind.

A General Snapshot.

"Sometimes a shell would not set fire to a building—it would make a hole in the front wall and burst inside, chawing it up. Or, if a lyddite shell, it would blow the roof off and the brick wall out—satisfactory, but not picturesque. The barracks were in several detached sections and only one of them burned. The Bulgarians had a flag flying over one of the barrack buildings, and we brought it down in six shots, together with the building it had adorned.

"We stayed on until after dark, enjoying the blaze. The flames from the big warehouse must have shot up 30 feet or more from the roof, and the fire looked solid from the basement upward—streamers fifty feet long rushing upwards from each of the sixty windows on the front and from the two annexes and sides. The oil store burned during the afternoon, a glow and some flames, but mostly black, greasy-looking smoke, which rose 1,500 feet and clung together for about two miles. Unfortunately it was in a tank in the ground, so could not spread much. But one railway car had oil or tar in it, and the stuff ran out all blazing, a fine sight."

Swiss Money at a Premium

Zurich, Switzerland, Nov. 22.—While Austrian trade and industry generally are suffering great depression from the war, the little mountainous crownland of Vorarlberg, on the borders of Switzerland is in a most prosperous condition.

In Vorarlberg are scores of small embroidery factories now crowded with orders from Swiss agents, who can get the work done thirty per cent cheaper there than in their own country, because the Austrian crown, usually roughly equivalent to a franc in value, is now worth only seventy centimes in Swiss money. And meanwhile thousands of Swiss workers are out of empolyment.

Valenciennes, the center of the French embroidery industry, is occupied by the Germans, and Plauen in Saxony, the chief center of Germany's embroidery trade can no longer export any wares. Consequently Switzerland's embroidery exports are rising by leaps and bounds, in spite of the general depression everywhere resulting from the war. Last year the total exports of embroideries amounted to some twenty-four million dollars, this year they will probably reach forty millions. The bulk of the goods are going to the United States and to Great Britain. The Swiss trader is profiting both ways; in cheaper labor and comparative freedom from competition.

Hebrew General Gets Order of Bath

BRIG. GEN. JOHN MONASH.

The first Australian general and the first Jew to receive the Order of the Bath, has just had the honor conferred upon him. He is Brig. Gen. John Honash, and the honor was tendered him for "meritorious and gallant conduct on the field."

In civil life he is a leader in the engineering profession in Australia. He was in command of the Fourth Australian infantry brigade and brought the second Australian convoy to Egypt. After that he went to the Gallipoli, where his brigade was singled out for special commendation by General Gedley for its splendid achievements.

CEMENT MADE FROM BEETS

Sugar Beet By-Product Used for This by the French.

It is now reported that a French firm is making an excellent cement from the by-product in the process of making beet sugar. The scum that forms when the beets are boiled, and which heretofore has been thrown away, consists largely of carbonate of lime and water, and from 70,000 tons of beet treated, 4,000 tons of carbonate of lime are obtained; to this 1,100 tons of clay are added, the resulting product being 3,162 tons of excellent cement.

The scum is pumped into lage tanks, where it is allowed to dry partially; finely divided clay is then mixed with it; the mixture is thoroughly amalgamated by beaters for an hour and burned in a rotary kiln, much in the same way as Portland cement. The clinker is then removed and pulverized into cement.

VARIETIES

Broom handles are needed in Glasgow, Scotland which formerly got its supplies from northern Europe.

The southern face of Nantucket island is receding at the rate of six feet per annum.

The first lighthouse constructed by the United States government is still standing on Cape Henry.

Cuba is to seek additional American markets for sugar, tobacco leaf and cigars, bee products and hides.

Sweden's bottle industry fears the results of the proposed prohibition law. About 1,000 workmen are employed.

An increased inclination is shown by British railways to abolish second-class fares, leaving only first and third.

Fifty-four per cent of the inhabitants of the state of New York over 10 years of age were working for a living in 1910.

The Carnegie Foundation is now paying allowances to more than 300 retired teachers and 85 pensions to widows of teachers.

The British museum has a copy of the first directory ever published in the English language, a very rare book, which appeared in 1595.

After extensive tests, French experts decided that modern violins were equal in tone to, if not better than, old ones of marvelous reputation.

During the last two years United States forest officers have killed nearly 9,000 predatory animals, more than three-fourths of which were coyotes.

For retail dealers there has been invented a machine that will take coal from a pile and pour it into bags for handling at a rate of 25 tons an hour.

An Austrian countess has contributed 5,000 cork legs to wounded soldiers. Jean de Reske, the famous tenor, has given 50,000 cigarettes to the wounded allies.

The ashes from Luzon's occasionally active volcanoes fertilize the soil and enable the Philippines to produce the world's finest hemp.

In a short time one will be able to go from Alaska to Patagonia in a sleeping car. Already more than 7,000 of the total 12,000 or 13,000 miles of railroad is in operation.

According to scientists, a man should live about five times as long as the time required for the full development of his frame and muscular system, but seldom does.

Work has been begun in Peru on a railroad which will cross the Andes and form a connecting link between the headwaters of the Amazon river and the Pacific ocean.

Government officials in the Philippines have imported seed of a blight-proof coffee from Java, in the hope of re-establishing an industry that once was highly profitable.

A Bohemian inventor's artificial marble is said to closely resemble the rarest marbles and to be stronger, more substantial and less liable to injury than the genuine.

In the Four Counties inn, in England, it is possible to eat in Leicestershire, sleep in Staffordshire, drink in Warwickshire and smoke in Derbyshire without leaving the building.

Pittsburgh's steel mills are reported to be paying a million dollars a day in wages. Steel is now being made at a rate which is far ahead of any previous year in the industry's history.

California produces more than 20,000,000 pounds of walnuts annually, and soon the largest establishment in the world for handling and cleaning these nuts will be in operation in that state.

Electricity is generated by a windmill so successfully at a German technical school that it is estimated that a similar plant could supply light and water for 100 persons at a cost of $125 a year.

Wine tasters, employed in their professional duties, never swallow the wine they taste. They merely hold a sip of the beverage in the mouth for a few moments and breathe through the nostrils.

A study of 1,000 cases of cancer of the stomach reveals the fact that this disease claims more men than women as its victims and that it occurs most frequently beween the ages of forty and sixty years.

The importance of underground water to residents of humid sections is shown by the fact that 75 per cent of the population in Michigan are directly dependent for water on the underground supply.

Figures show that while Russia is increasing in population twice as fast as Germany, it has four times as much room at its disposal in Europe. Japan, whose population grows rapidly, has, by ordinary standards, little or no room for more.

The national library at Washington, is now a century old, for although it was started 115 years ago, the present efficient organizaion was not established until after the British burned the capitol in October, 1815.

Englishmen from the South African possessions are leaving in large numbers to go home and join the army, an outstanding recent example being that of the man who gave up a job worth $25,000 a year to serve king and country.

Only 64,977 karats of diamonds were exported from British South Africa during the first four months of 1915, whereas, in January-April, 1914, there were 1,524,649 karats exported, and 1,802,126 karats in the like period of 1913.

The Bombay government has sent to England for sanction of its project for a barrage across the Indus at Sakkur and a comprehensive canal system dedependent thereon. It would take 16 years and $25,000,000 to carry out the scheme.

American shavers, big and little, should know that the razor industry is booming mightily in this country since war shut off the former German supply. A New Jersey concern has recently built an eight-story addition to its factory.

In one importing industrial town in New England, among the adult male workers, sixteen in 100 get less than $300 yearly, sixty in 100 get less than $450, ninety-one in 100 get less than $750, and only nine in 100 get more than $750.

One of the most recent examples of German thrift is the use of sunflower seed oil as a substitute for the olive extract, many people devoting large tracts of land to the Kansan emblem for he sake of its food content in the liquid form.

The sound of the military rifle bullet traveling at 1,500 feet a second, is like that of a long blacksnake whip, violently cracked. However, the bullet beats the sound, and if a man struck by one hears a cracking it is from some other missle.

The combined weight of a couple recently married at Caldwell, O., is 134 pounds. The bridegroom, Pollard G. Stevens, age forty-nine, is four four feet three inches high, and the bride, Miss Minnie M. Wells, thirty-four, is three feet six inches high

The Peace Page

THE NEW TEACHING

MARTHA HOLDEN.

young western teacher who is nding the Holidays as the guest of riend of mine, has been telling us er work in Idaho.

n years ago, when she was eight, family moved West for the sake the father's health. There were children, and Esther, the teacher, s the oldest. Not long after the oval west the father died, and the ther had to do a good deal of planning to rear her brood.

he kindly spirit of the big country s a great help, and Mrs. Ayer's marial needs were pretty well looked ter by kindhearted farmers and ir wives. They lived in a section re the two-room shack was much vidence, but there was a spirit of mocracy and brotherhood in this ple life that went to make selfant and self-respecting men and men.

hough the homes were of the simst, the Idaho farmers did not econe on scool equipment for their dren. They early learned, in that ng, progressive state, the value of l lighted and well ventilated school ldings.

he Ayer children had thus a good rt in the business of living, and her, as soon as she was old enough, nt to a fine normal school, and preed to teach.

he has been teaching for two years, l is proud to be known as a country ool teacher.

Out in Idaho," she says, "the land big timber, waving wheat fields and gnificent orchards, the people boost ir new country through their ools.

I was sent first to teach in the eat Salmon river country, one of the st isolated sections of Idaho. We re 40 miles from a railroad. Strange it may seem, many young teachers k to be sent out there, for the optunity for social service is great. he spirit of the rural school is to ke the coming generation appreci e the beauty and freedom of the en country while it is inculcating e rule of three.

A part of our normal training was make us, as teachers, alive to our portunities, and to develop in our pils vision and imagination. As our rmal supervisor said, 'The new hool is not only a preparation for e—it is life.'"

Responsibilities come to the country acher that are not dreamed of in ty schools," said Miss Smith, a pub school teacher, as she listened to ss Ayer. "We have routine school rk, examinations and exhibitions, t our children find their entertainment and play outside the school influence."

"The country teacher must be resourceful," said Esther, her eyes lighting with memories of her many sided work in Idaho. "Last year I taught every week day, and organized a Sunday school, where I taught on Sunday. For the older boys I arranged a manual training course, overseeing a practical carpenter, who demonstrated walk laying and fence building. We made a board walk in front of the school yard, and up to the door, and also a picket fence around the yard.

"One afternoon, as we sat poring over fractions, one of my older girl pupils, who had been absent for several days, drove up to the school in a roadster. She was in a great hurry, apparently, and came right in upon us, and straight to my desk. 'Miss Ayer,' she whispered, 'can't you come over to our house right away. I can't explain, but we need you.' I left the class in charge of a monitor, and off we started, only touching the high places, in our speed. Arriving at the house, four miles from the school, I found a new born baby, without a nurse, or doctor. I took care of the baby pretty well for I was the oldest in our family, and accustomed to babies pretty young. It was just a part of the day's work, and I was only an hour away from the schoolroom. My being with the mother and baby gave the girl a chance to go for a more distant neighbor, and a practical nurse.

"Children in these isolated rural districts have to be taught to play, as well as to study. Here the teacher is quite as necessary as in the school room. Our first entertainment brought people from 15 miles away. It was a real service to the community. All joined in the games and square dances, the tired eyes of the women grew bright, the grim features of the careworn men relaxed, and the children were happy in a novel companionship with their parents.

"My pupils made birdhouses last spring, and we gave up several geography and history hours to an out-of-door consideration of the native birds. This was not down in the books of the school board, but I never heard any complaints. Indeed two members told me that nature expeditions and home interest topics educate the children to be content with their abundant country life. This serves a better purpose than time spent on dead authors, or ancient warfare.

"The success of the country life movement is largely in the hands of the teacher," concluded Miss Ayer, as her visitor rose to go, "and I intend to do my share to make it popular."

WOMAN DEPUTY SHERIFF CAN SHOOT AND RIDE LIKE A MAN

Mrs LUCRETIA ROBERTS.

Mrs. Lucretia Roberts is a pretty widow from Arizona. And not only that but she is a deputy sheriff of Santa Cruz county in that state. Mrs. Roberts has been seeing the sights in New York and though she was interested she prefers to live in Arizona, where she says the men and women are equals. Mrs. Roberts wears big boots and rides and shoots like a man. She goes after everything from wolves to Mexican horse thieves out where she lives. She thinks it would be a good idea for Arizona women to live in the east for a year, and for the eastern women to go to Arizona.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:
Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

OURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE

When a young man begins to pay tention to a young woman, both pars put their best foot forward and ake every endeavor to make a good pression upon each other, especially hen marriage is contemplated.

The primary object of courtship was ascertain if the parties were fitted form a happy union for life, for rriage without happiness is usually e next door to hell, if not the real ng. The people concerned should k God's guidance. Can the influence marriage, in all its intricacies of aracter-forming on a human soul, estimated?

How dare anyone launch into being immortal soul for weal or woe witht taking into account the effects of eir own acts and thoughts upon it, mold it into a character to the adncement or detriment of the comnity. Thoughtlessness regarding nsequences is another factor in unappy marriages; mercenary motives ll another; and marrying for fun! od pity the foolishness of it. Anothr breaker on the sea of matrimony mistaking animal magnetism for e. It will not stand the storm. So, ar young people, not only "Look bee you leap," but look seven times fore you leap, into matrimony.

If perchance an unhappy marriage s been formed, do your best to bring ppiness into the home, take your ubles to the Lord and trust Him guide you. Never give your comnion a word or act that you would t be willing to receive from him or r, and in all things be charitable, d there will be no call for a divorce, t if you feel that you must separate, eigh well the pros and cons as in the ht of eternity, and be sure to have e approval of the "Judge of all the rth."

Sometimes it is best for us to suffer develop character for greater hievements, or for a greater, higher here in eternity, and the more we ercome the greater will be our joy. —Mrs. B. R. B.

NCLE JOSH ON THE DANCE

I have read carefully all that has en said on the subject of dancing, d have noted the arguments both for d against it, and so far I have iled to read a single line that offers sufficient warrant for an honest, riving young man or woman to pend a moment of their precious time n the silly whirl.

Most all the writers have harped on he one phrase, healthy exercise. That as the only good thing they could y about it. No one dared to say t added to our virtue or made us one hit better morally. Many and sad re the illustrations given to the ntrary. We believe that all will adit that the habit of dancing once rmed has a tendency to lead people m avenues of business and pleasre far more important, and shall e not all admit that the men and omen of today who possess brains d sterling character, shun the dance ll and denounce it as a most danrous form of amusement.

Some of the writers have pointed ut that dancing was all right if not dulged in to excess. The same could e said of the drink habit and the an that is down and out today would ll you that he began his downward areer when he took his first drink. To say the least of dancing it is a uestionable form of amusement and e should shun it even though we ld indulge in the silly practice and me out safe.

A gentleman once advertised for a achman. On the following day three en called for the position. He took em to a place where the road for everal yards was built on a high cliff. t would mean total destruction for nyone to drive off at that point. ow, he says to the first applicant, "How close could you drive to the edge of this cliff in safety?" He replied, "I could drive a carriage along this cliff in safety within one foot of the edge. Applicant No. 2 said he could go it the entire distance within 6 inches and not go over. Applicant No. 3 turned to leave. "Hold on," said the man. How close could you drive to the edge? "My friend," said the applicant. "If I was driving a carriage along this place I would keep just as far to the upper side as I possibly could." "The position is yours," said the man.

Dear reader, we must all admit there is danger lurking in the dance hall. Thousands of blasted lives could attest the truth of this statement. They went just a little too far. Will you take a word of advice from your Uncle Josh and keep just as far away from the dance hall as you possibly can? You have nothing to lose by shunning this damnable institution. If you wish to cultivate social qualities mix with the church folk of your community. If you have more time than you know how to spend, set apart five hours of each week to visit your friends that are sick and shut-in. They would be delighted to have you call. The hours are so long to them. Then there is the mid-week prayer service in your community to attend which is an excellent place for you to meet your friends. Join in the singing and add your testimony. Let the people know that your aspirations are higher and placed on things far beyond the dance hall. An evening thus spent will not leave an aching heart and remorse of conscience the following day.

Stenographer of Illinois made light of the story of the young woman coming from the dance hall with a blighted character. The lady who wrote the article had a perfect right to give the illustration. It stands as a warning to other girls. It is only one of the many thousand cases which could be pointed out. These unfortunate affairs are the natural product of the dance hall. You need not tell me that men and women dance together just simply for the exercise there is in it.—Uncle Josh, of McKeesport, Pa.

DEPENDENT MEN

In some ways it looks as if a woman had the advantage in regard to holding an interest in her husband's property. But he does not take into account when a woman marries, if she fills her place right, as most of them do, she has to renounce her old life. If she has been a woman that has had a moneymaking business she is supposed to give it up, and change her mode of living. She often fills a place ten times harder than the one she left. What does she get for doing it, a fat salary? I guess not.

Of course we know she is supposed to have everything the head of the house can provide. Does she get it? There are more men in this neck of the woods that are doing business on their wife's money than there are that transfer their possessions to the wife as soon a marriage take place. I suppose he would think it was all right for the woman to bear her share and responsibilities of a home and family and also provide for the man of the house. That would be fine. He would have more time then to vote and help make laws for both sexes.

Temperance Jack has one comforting thought anyhow: If the woman ever gets the chance to help make the law she can't make it any worse than it is already. I am going to vote if I ever get a chance.—Old Maid of Omaha.

HELPING EACH OTHER

I have read the letter from B. E., of Iowa, and many others. I think that the woman can make things pleasant as well as the man. I have known of some women waiting for the man to come home to do the milking, get the wood and lots of other things after he puts the team away. Now if everything was done and supper waiting, wouldn't he feel better when he was tired? I believe in one helping the other.

There is no farm work but what I can do. I can unharness a team of horses as quickly as any man, and I help my husband and he helps me, so that makes things easy for both. We have been married seven years and he neither use tobacco nor liquor in any form. We have one little boy, five years old.

I am against liquor and hope it will be voted out next year, as there are so many young people growing up, but I agree with Moonlight Reverie. I think the women are protected enough.—Contented from Ohio.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Cream of Onion Soup.

Peel and cut fine sufficient white onions to measure one pint. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan, add the onions, cover and cook at the side of the fire, shaking frequently until tender, but not colored; add one pint of water and simmer slowly until soft enough to be rubbed through a sieve. In the meantime melt and mix in a second saucepan one tablespoonful of butter and two tablespoonfuls of flour and cook without coloring for three minutes. Stir in gradually one pint of hot milk. When blended and cooked to a smooth sauce draw to one side and simmer for five minutes. Stir into this the pulped onion, add salt and white pepper to taste and a tiny pinch of sugar, then simmer for five minutes longer.

Steamed Figs With Rice.

Pick over and wash thoroughly a cupful or more of rice. Have ready a large kettle of boiling salted water. Drop in the rice and keep the water at a galloping boil until the rice feels tender when a few grains are rubbed between the fingers; this will take from 15 to 20 minutes. In the meantime look over and remove the tiny tough stems of as many figs as may be needed, wash thoroughly in cold water, then cut in halves or quarters, according to size. Place in a sieve over a saucepan of boiling water and steam until tender—about 15 minutes is usually sufficient. Slightly butter a mold. Drain the rice thoroughly. Pack it lightly in the mold and stand over hot water for 10 minutes. Turn carefully on a hot platter, arrange the figs around the base and serve with a hard sauce.

Roast of Mutton.

Mix a level teaspoonful of dry mustard, a dash of cayenne and a half teaspoonful of salt, work to a smooth paste with one-third of a cupful of vinegar; add to this one tablespoonful of Worcestershire, one tablespoonful of mushroom catsup and six tablespoonfuls of tomato catsup. Prepare and place the joint—leg or loin—in the oven as usual. When thoroughly seared and beginning to color, take out and with a sharp knife make deep gashes all over the meat, pouring a little of the mixture into each cut. Return the meat to the oven and in basting use any of the liquid which remains, together with the fat in the pan.

Apricot Snow.

Soak a half package of gelatine in a half cupful of cold water. In a saucepan put a cupful and a half of canned apricot syrup, adding sugar, if necessary, to make very sweet. Bring to the boiling point, add the soaked gelatine, take from the fire and stir until dissolved. Add one tablespoonful of lemon juice, strain and set aside. When cold, and beginning to thicken, add a half cupful of pulped apricots and the unbeaten whites of three eggs and whip steadily until the mixture is a thick spongy mass; turn into a wetted mold and set away to chill.

Bouillon.

Put one pound chopped round beef in a bowl with one chopped onion, a piece of parsley, turnip, tough ends of celery, one-half dozen whole white peppers, same of whole cloves and allspice, two or three bay leaves, small piece of carrot, three eggs with shells; mix thoroughly, and add two quarts cold clear stock. Heat until it looks clear, preventing boiling by adding cold water. When clear boil 20 minutes. Strain through a strainer covered with a thick cloth and serve.

OUR Correspondents

C. W. Thompson, Chicago, Ill., kindly sends a revised version of Rain on the Roof. It was originally sent to Thos. Hubbard, editor of the Bellefontaine Examiner, with these intimate words: "I send it to you, dear Tom, because the original was written when you and I were boys together. I lived in Bellefontaine with you. On a transient visit from there to Greene and Warren counties, in a stroll one June morning in 1849, from Spring Valley to Mt. Holly, I wrote the poem. On my return to Bellefontaine I mailed it to the Columbian and Great West, Cincinnati, in which it was first published. It struck a popular chord. It went through newspaperdom, not so much because of its merit as because of its theme. It related a sweet experience of the people." Kinney's original Rain on the Roof was published in the Blade of October 28. We submit the poet's revision, but do not think, nor does Mr. Thompson, that he improved it.

Mrs. E. H., of Indiana, thinks that if a person has no child and is not financially able to care for one, she should have the comfort of loving a pet dog. Even though it might cost as much to feed a dog, there is no expense of clothing and education, which a child needs as it grows. She thinks girls should be taught right from wrong and given responsibility. They should be made to feel that they are trusted, and mothers shouldn't spy on them, according to the writer.

Little Donald Brooks, aged 10, Angerona, W. Va., is a sufferer who would be diverted by cards from the boys and girls.

Clara Crawford, 70 years old, needs a cheering-up shower from all the members of our cheerful family. Her address is Hartford, Mich.

Mrs. Wm. Kraber, Langley, Washington, is a paralytic and is lonely. Help cheer her up by kindly remembrances in the shape of cards or otherwise. She will appreciate it.

I. D. McClelland and wife were married 62 years ago last month, and 11 children were born to them. Glad to welcome you to the Peace Page, I. D. Come again.

W. V. B., of Tennessee, says he is trying to instil into his four young children a regard for the law of kindness. Kindness will conquer more enemies than an army.

Uncle George advises B. E. never to leave her husband, as there is nothing to be gained by so doing and going out into the world alone. He advises her to try hard to make her home an attractive place and to be patient, and possibly her husband will change. He asks her never to find fault with him and never to shun or try to evade him, but to insist on being near him.

Dare, of West Virginia, tells Friendly, of the same state, that she can never make her believe that she has made a mistake in trying to secure her rights. She don't think there are many women who would or could influence the men in voting.

Wild Rose, of Iowa, has a grandmother who has taken the paper for 37 years. Wild Rose thinks Iowa is a beautiful state. She is not a believer in woman suffrage, as she doesn't think the women of the streets are fit to vote.

Old Timer, of Florida, says that it seems to him that the majority of marriages take place without a thought of God, but that many marry for gain or personal advantages. He says that one of the contracting parties may be sincere, but might be deceived by the other, who is planning some scheme to get wealth and a home, followed by a divorce. Old Timer thinks the evil in moving pictures comes from the demand of the public, as the producer has to give the people what they want.

A new French three-handed watch tells both 12-hour and 24-hour time, one hour hand being used for each kind on separate dials, while a single minute hand does for both.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

AN ADVENTURE

When I was in the U. S. Indian service I had two bright boys who were born and brought up on the LacComte Ovelles and Vermillion Lake reservations, in Wisconsin and Minnesota, respectively. As their environment was Indian they had the venturesome, daring spirit of the noble red men, and at an early age, in innocent glee, ventured beyond safety several times.

While out skating one day they went far from home and were pursued by a pack of hungry wolves. Paul, who was the oldest, and a clever lad on skates, used extraordinary presence of mind in this case. His plan was to give Bobbie, who was the youngest, a good start on the home line and to deceive the wolves in another direction, by skating close to them, and when they were near him, to cut a right angle suddenly, and watch the hungry animals slide a long distance on their haunches before they could recover and pursue again.

This plan was used by Paul until Bobbie was out of danger of being overtaken by the wolves. Then Paul struck out on a bee line for home, pursued by the whole pack.

Again this young adventurer used presence of mind and skated over the smooth ice, directly for a well known spring hole near land and close to home. The wolves kept close to him, but he managed to escape by superhuman effort, and got as near the spring hole in the lake as safety permitted, turned a sharp angle and laughed to see the wolves slide on their haunches into the spring hole.

This adventure was observed by men on land near home, who rushed out with long poles and killed the wolves. Thus we see quick action and presence of mind is very important in time of danger in almost all cases.—A. F. G., Wis.

That's a good story for the boys and girls. I know they will all want me to ask you for more, please.—M. H.

A SAD STORY

Dear B. E., as the mother of that baby, you most certainly hope to make its life happier than yours has been, and this you cannot do and still live with your husband.

Years ago my mother was in the same position that you are now, and she asked herself the very same question you have asked, and she decided to stay with him and keep a home for her two baby girls. She stayed, and what was the result? Years after year went by and more children came into that home. The mother's task grew harder each day and still she did not complain.

And what about the father? Did those baby hands and the sound of the childish prattle make that father a better man? No, indeed. The older he grew the worse he became, and the last baby, my youngest brother, was born when my mother was a bedridden invalid. Five other little children were running about entirely dependent upon the kindness of the neighbors. The father was away from home most of the time, and when he did get home we children scampered away as far from sight as possible.

Bear in mind, dear friends, my father neither smoked, chewed nor drank. It was his brutal nature and uncontrolled temper alone which has made him what he is. And, dear friends, how was my mother rewarded for her patience and long sufferings, which she endured for the sake of a home for her children? Let me tell you: One by one, just as soon as the children were old enough to earn their own living, they left home and went among strangers, unable to stand the abuse of the father. All but myself. I did not leave home. I am 18 years old, earn my own money, buy my own clothes, and pay all my own expenses. Yet I remain at home, for although my hatred for my father is one of the most intense and deepest hatreds possible for human heart to hold, the love for my poor crippled mother is stronger, I cannot leave her alone now with the brute she has endured all these years for the sake of us children.

It was only yesterday I saw my youngest brother, 13 years old, leave home, cursing his father and declaring he will never again come home, and I know he was in earnest. Now he is knocking about the world doing anything and everything for a living, when he should be at a good school and enjoying the priceless privilege of a good Christian home.

It is only those who have had like experience that can realize the real anguish of my position. I never speak to my father. He knows I despise and loathe him. Leaving him entirely alone is the only way possible for me to get along with him.

The Bible tells us: "Honor thy father and thy mother." Oh, friends! how could anyone honor a brute, even though he be a father? I love and reverence my mother above all else. She is more than my own life to me. But do you think God will hold me responsible for the hatred in my heart for such a brute as I have described my father to be?

B. E., if you leave now, you can tell your child his father was not good to you without instilling in his heart the hatred which would grow there were he to live with his father and know him as he really is.—From an Iowa Girl.

MODERN DIANA

May I suggest that we quit trying to solve the serious problems of the day and just remember that not all the flowers in the garden are of the same petal. Some thrive in the sunlight, while others blossom in the shade.

Just so with people; because I'm fond of reading is no reason why I've the right to criticise another girl because she'd rather fish. We just aren't built on the same plan, that's all. So let's try and be a little more broadminded and write nice chatty letters for awhile.

So many of you live in the country, and how I envy you at this season of the year, when all the trees are so lovely. In this part of the south we haven't had a breath of frost, but the hunting season is open and I've been out on the river several mornings for duck, and bagged some, too. But my brother says it was purely accidental. Now, isn't that mean of him? However, I've shot some rabbits, and the last time we were out west we hunted big game in the Rockies. I had a secret ambition to get the biggest deer of the party, but I didn't.

The first day we struck camp, sister and I went a short distance away for some wild raspberries that grew there in abundance. But we were busy only a few minutes when sister said in surprise, "There are some Indians near, for here's the newly made print of their bare feet in the damp earth." But it wasn't Indian footprints we were looking at, oh, no, indeed, for just about that time we heard a growl and turning we saw standing among the vines a big shaggy black bear. In my fright I thought there were at least a dozen, but there really proved to be an old mother bear and her two cubs. We didn't stop to investigate. Instead we hurried so fast back to camp that most of our clothing hung in shreds on the vines and branches along the way.

Have any of you hunted deer or antelope? I think they are too pretty to kill. And now you all will laugh when I say I like to hunt possum. It's really lots of fun.

I never pass an orchard where the fruit lies spoiling, but what I think of the gladness it would bring to the sick and poor. You farmers with yards as big as a city block. I want to rob you of all your flowers for the hospitals. If you'd only realize how every blossom there would be prized. I could tell you a story of a bunch of clover blossoms that would make every one of you quit worrying whether women were going to vote or not, and begin trying to help some one less fortunate than yourself.

And don't forget, "Do all the good you can," and be sure to tell us about it, won't you.—Okla.

Let's hear about the clover blossoms. Dixie gives us a good suggestion. Send in the kindness returns.—M. H.

LINE YOUR CLOTHES BASKET.

If the clothes basket is lined with white table oilcloth, it is very much easier to keep clean, especially if one lives in a dusty community.

BOYS AND GIRLS

From Michigan.

I am a girl, living on a farm with my grandpa and grandma. My uncle works the farm. My mother is dead and my father works in Lansing.

I agree with W. E. F. of West Virginia that saloons and moving pictures are a disgrace to our country. Michigan has a good many dry counties. I wish there were more.

I have lived in the west two years. I lived in Sioux City, Iowa, one year and in Denver, Colo., one year. I will be 15 years old the 23rd of June. Have I a twin?—Adria Loomis, Casnovia, Michigan.

Pets.

I am a girl 9 years old and live on a farm southeast of Greensburg, Ind. I go to school one mile from home. I am in the Fourth Reader. I have no brothers or sisters. I have a white dog named Bonnie and three cats named Sally, Spot and Malty, also a mule named Jackie.

Have I a twin? My bithday is July 5th. I would like to get cards from the girls near my age. Would rather have cards showing where they go to school, church or other scenes. I will return the favor.—Jesie Walker, New Point, Ind.

In Indianapois.

I will tell you about our trip to the Museum at Indianapolis. It is a large building surrounded by a beautiful lawn There are two entrances. On the top is a dome made of glass. It has two stories. In one are all sizes and descriptions of fish, snakes and eels, preserved with alcohol in glass jars. There were shells from the size of an ostrich egg to a pin-head. We saw a large ostrich in a cage. Its plumes were very beautiful. We saw all kinds of bird eggs. The humming bird egg was the size of a pea; also many other kinds.

At one place we saw the skull of an Indian. On the wall was hanging a deer with its beautiful horns. And there were many kinds of cats, a large Maltese cat which I thought looked very much like ours.

There were many kinds of coins. The twenty-dollar gold piece was the size of our penny and the penny was the size of our dollar. We saw a whale rib which was several yards long and several inches wide. Also a mother quail with her young ones spread around her. There were minks, posums and squirrels with their beautiful tails; and lovely pressed butterflies, and many sizes of flints and tomahawks. There were pieces of mussel shell out of which our pearl buttons are cue.

In the first story are the executive offices

Now for the Sailors and Soldiers monument. There are four colonnades at right angles from the monument. On the north and south sides are small bodies of water and fountains from which we drank. At the base are natural size carved soldiers. There are six or more storien, each containing two windows. On the top is a statue. There are almost three dozen steps leading to the main entrance where we went in. When one is in the top of the monument they can see all over Indianapolis.

My sister Hilda wishes for me to thank all the boys and girls who wrote to her. As she received so many she could not answer all. Mrs. Laura Wickline, we planted your citron seed and on account of the dry weather we only raised one . Emmet and Ruth, we read your letters and thought they were so funny. Now Charles Voris if you read this letter don't think I told any fibs, for it has been so long since I have been to the Museum that I don't remember. I will be fourteen, Dec. 3. Have I a twin? I supose you are tired of this so will ring off.—Hilda and Charlotte of Indiana.

SHORT AND SWEET

Harold Sisson, 17, and Charles Sisson, 23, North Madison, Ind., will answer cards.

Adger M. Whitefieltd, Townville, S. C., says that no cammandment is so easy to keep as, "Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy." One of the chief pillars of American welfare is the respect for Sunday. Children of Sabbath breakers will grow up to be lawbreakers. Indifference to Sunday respect is a way of cheating God which reacts fully upon ourselves. Our churches are only half-filled every Sunday.

POETS' CORNER

LIFE'S A FUNNY PROPOSITION

Did you ever sit and ponder, sit and wonder, sit and think
Why we're here, and what this life is all about?
It's a problem that has driven many brainy men to drink;
It's the weirdest thing they've tried to figure out.
About a thousand different theories, all the scientist can show,
But never yet have proven a reason why,
With all we've thought and all we've taught, why all we seem to know
Is, we're born and live awhile, and then we die.

Life's a funny proposition, after all—
Imagination, jealousy, hypocrisy, and gall;
Three meals a day, a lot to say,
When you haven't got the coin, you're always in the way,
Everybody's fighting as we wend our way along;
Every fellow claims the other fellow's in the wrong;
Hurried and worried until we're buried, and there's no curtain call—
Life's a very funny proposition after all.

When all things are coming easy, and luck is with a man,
Why, this life to him is sunshine, everywhere.
Then the fates blow rather breezy, and they quite upset a plan;
Then he'll cry that life's a burden hard to bear.
Tho' today may be a day of smiles, tomorrow's still a doubt,
And what brings me joy may bring you care and woe.
We're born to die, but don't know why, or what's it's all about,
And the more we try to learn the less we know.

Life's a very funny proposition you can bet,
And no one's solved the problem as yet;
Young for a day, then old and and gray,
Like the rose that buds and blooms and fades and falls away,
Losing health to gain our wealth, as through this life we tour,
Ev'ry thing's a guess and nothing's absolutely sure;
Battles exciting and fates we're fighting until the curtain's fall—
Life's a very funny proposition after all.

—By George Cohan.

O, BEAUTIFUL BAY

O beautiful day to live in!
The hills in their blue veils of haze,
And the sunshine flooding the valleys,
Where the cattle in quiet graze.

O beautiful day to work in!
The air full of heavenly wine,
And the thought of the world working with us,
In strength for the conquest divine.

O beautiful day to love in!
Earth and altar, with Nature the priest,
And the heart like a Moslem low kneeling,
The face of the soul to the East.

—Lydia Avery Coonley.

THE OLD HYMNS

By EDWIN L. IDE.

I love those dear old-fashioned hymns that mother used to sing;
A tide of tender memories to which my heart doth cling
Sweeps o'er my soul in waves of love whene'er I sing or hear
Those sweet old-fashioned melodies to mother's heart so dear.
Ofttimes, when sorrow bears me down beneath its heavy load,
And rocks and thorns beset my way upon life's weary road.
"'Tis then I rise on wings of faith," to Jesus' hand I cling,
And "Sing the Saviour's dying love," which mother used to sing.

I often hear the same old words, but set to music new;
Of course, the message is the same and rings out just as true—
But there's a chord within my heart that's throbbing all in vain;
"And sinners plunged beneath that flood lose all their guilty stain";
I know it's old and out of date—"A charge to keep have I,"
"A never-dying soul to save and fit it for the sky."
Ofttimes the words I do not know; but in my heart will ring
Some dear old hymn of years ago, which mother used to sign.

"I cannot stand where Moses stood and view the landscape o'er,"
But I expect to meet her there, on "Canaan's happy shore,"
And other dear ones with her, too; I'll meet them by and by,
"When I can read my title clear to mansions in the sky."
Sometimes I seem to hear her sing, when sorrow comes to me,
"Must Jesus bear the cross alone and all the world go free?"
And then it seems a gentle breath as from an angel's wing
Comes o'er me with that dear old hymn that mother used to sing.

POEMS WANTED

Polish Boy.

Proud Miss McBride.

The little white rose that is just beyond reach.

Buck Williams' Wedding, which appeared in the Kansas City Sunday Sun about Christmas in 1891. Please send here or to Blanche Sears, care McCallon Piano Co., Houston, Texas.

The poem containing the lines; "Gay, guiltless pair, why preach ye here?"

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWLAND.

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A KISS is something like a cocktail; it always reqires a "chaser."

When a wife asks her husband how much he loves her, at this psychological season, he is apt to thrust his hand in his pocket, before answering and consider just how much he can AFFORD to love her.

Feminine styles are ridiculous, of course; but it took men something over a hundred years to discover that a boiled shirt didn't have to be put on over the head, like a mother-hubbard wrapper

Don't take a man's love for granted, because it never is "granted." It has to be filched from him, when he is off guard, or wrung from him, when he is under hypnotic influence.

"Love" is that psychological condition which makes the half hour before you reach a girl's house seem a lot longer than the five hours you remain there.

One lump of sugar will sweeten a whole can of skimmed milk, and one kiss will sometimes sweeten a girl's whole day.

Where, oh where, is the sweet, old-fashioned husband who expected one good black Sunday coat and one good wife to last him a lifetime?

A woman's idea of a "good photograph" is one that looks like her and Billie Burke and Lillian Russell all at the same time.

The bigger the man the more of him there is for every little two-by-four woman to "baby."

MY AIN COUNTRIE

By Mary Lee Demarest.

I am far frae my hame, an' I'm weary aftenwhiles,
For the longed-for hame-bringin' an' my father's welcome smiles.
An' I'll ne'er be fo' content until mine een do see
The gowden gates o' heaven an' my ain countrie.
The earth is flecked wi' flowers, mony tinted, fresh an' gay;
The birdies warble blithely, for my Faither made them sae;
But these sights an' these soun's will as naething be to me,
When I hear the angels singin' in my ain countrie.

I've made His gude word o' promise that some gladsome day the King
To his ain royal palace His banished hame will bring;
Wi' een, an' wi' hert repinnin' owre, we shall see
The King in His beauty, in oor ain countrie.
My sins hae been mony, an' my sorrows hae been sair;
But there they'll never vex me nor be remembered mair;
For His bluid has made me white an' His han' shall dry me e'e,
When He brings me hame at last, to my ain countrie.

Like a bairn to its mither, a wee birdie to its nest,
I wad fain be gangin' noo unto my Savior's breast;
For he gathers in His bosom witless, worthless lambs like me,
An' He carries them Himsel' to His ain countrie.
He is faithfu' that hath promised, He'll surely come again,
He'll keep His tryst wi' me, at what oor I dinna ken;
But He bids me still to wait, an' ready aye to be,
To gang at ony moment to my ain countrie.

Sae little noo I ken o' yon blessed happy place,
It wad surely be enough to see His blessed face;
It wad surely be enough forever mair to be
At home in His presence in oor ain countrie.
Sae I'm watchin', aye, an' singin' o' my hame as I wait
For the soun'in' of His footfa' this side the gowden gate;
God gie His grace to ilka ain wha' listens noo to me,
That we a' may gang in gladness to oor ain countrie.

THE ROSE STILL GROWS

By A. L. Frink.

Near shady wall a rose once grew,
Budded and blossomed in God's free light,
Watered and fed by morning dew,
Shedding its sweetness day and night.

As it grew and blossomed fair and tall,
Slowly rising to loftier height,
It came to a crevice in the wall,
Through which there shone a beam of light.

Onward it crept with added strength,
With never a thought of fear or pride,
It followed the light through the crevice's length,
And unfurled itself on the other side.

The light, the dew, the broadening view
Were found the same as they were before;
And it lost itself in beauties new,
Breathing its fragrance more and more.

Shall claim of death cause us to grieve
And make our courage faint or fall?
Nay! let us faith and hope receive;
The rose still gorws beyond the wall,

Scattering fragrance far and wide,
Jusa as it did in the days of yore,
Just as it did on the other side,
Just as it wil forevermore.

THE WHITE PILGRIM

I came to the spot where the White Pilgrim lay,
And pensively stood by his tomb.
When, in a low whisper, I heard something say,
How sweetly I sleep here alone.

The tempest may howl and the loud thunder roll,
And gatherings storms may arise,
But calm are my feelings, at rest is my soul,
The tears are all wiped from my eyes.

The cause of my Master propelled me from home,
I bade my companions farewell,
I left my dear children, who fare me no more,
In far distant regions to dwell.

I wandered an exile and a stranger below,
To publish salvation abroad,
The trump of the gospel endeavored to blow,
Inviting poor sinners to God.

But when among strangers and far from my home,
No kindred or relative nigh,
I met the contagion and sink in the tomb,
My spirit to mansions on high.

Go tell my companions and children most dear,
To weep not for Joseph, though gone,
The same power that led me through scenes dark and drear
Has kindly assisted me home.

THE INDIAN HUNTER

Eliza Cook.

Oh! why does the white man follow my path,
Like the hound on the tiger's track?
Does the flush on my dark cheek waken his wrath—
Does he covet the bow at my back?

He has rivers and seas, where the billows and breeze
Bear riches for him alone.
And the sons of the wood never plunge in the flood,
Which the white man calls his own.

Why, then, should he come to the streams where none
But the red man dares to swim?
Why, why should he wrong the hunter, one
Who never did harm to him?

The Father above thought fit to give
The white man corn and wine;
There are golden fields where he may live,
But the forest shades are mine.

The eagle hath its place of rest;
The wild horse—where to dwell,
And the Spirit that gave the bird its nest
Made me a home as well.

Then back! go back from the read man's track;
For the hunter's eyes grow dim,
To find that the white man wrongs the one
Who never did wrong to him.

WAR

Adieu to peace and all its charms,
Our country calls to arms, to arms!
And bids us meet the rebels' sons
Upon the plains of Washington.

It's now our banner is unfurled,
The pride and wonder of the world!
What foeman thinks his home so dear
As not to be a volunteer.

Arieu, my mountain's home ,adieu!
Adieu to wives and sweethearts, too.
Adieu to all we hold most dear,
Our country bids us volunteer.

Adieu to you, my only one;
Oh, think of me when I am gone.
And when I am on the battlefield
I will thnk of you and never yield.

Adieu, my country, now adieu,
I have laid down my life for you.
Adieu, my country, now adieu,
I have now fulfilled my part for you.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question: that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interets to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithemetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the quetsion is of general interest we will reply in print.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Please name the counties in each congressional district in Ohio.—E. J. S., Honoverton, Ohio.

The first and second districts are composed of Hamilton county; the third, Preble, Montgomery and Butler counties; the fourth, Mercer, Darke, Miami Shelby, Auglaize and Allen; the fifth, Van Wert, Putnam, Henry, Defiance, Williams, Fulton Paulding, the sixth, Clermont, Brown, Adams, Sciotio, Pike, Highland; the seventh Warren, Clinton, Fayette, Greene Madison, Clarke, Champaign, Union, Logan; the eighth, Hardin, Marion, Morrow, Crawford, Wyandot, Hancock; the ninth, Lucas Ottawa; the tenth, Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs, Athens, Vinton, Jackson; the eleventr, Ross, Hocking, Perry, Fairfield, Pickaway; the twelfth, Franklin; the thirteenth, Wood, Seneca, Huron Sandusky, Erie; the fourteenth, Lorain, Medina, Summit, Portage; the fifteenth, Washington, Monroe, Morgan, Guernsey, Noble Muskingum; the sixteenth, Tuscarawas, Holmes, Stark. Wayne, the seventeenth, Licking Delaware, Knox, Coshocton, Richland, Harrison, Jefferson Carroll, Columbiana; the nineteenth Mahoning, Trumbull, Ashtabula; the twentieth and twenty-first districts are composed of parts of the city of Cleveland; the twenty-second district is composed of the remainder of Cuyahoga county and Geauga and Lake.

PLACER MINING

Please tell how gold is mined by panning.—D. B, Hiowassee, Ga.

In placer mining the gravel is turned over with pick and shovel and the nuggets are taken out. The remainder is washed to recover the finer particles of gold, in the pan, the dolly, or the cradle. In panning out, a quantity of dirt free from the stones is put into a shallow iron or wooden dish some 15 inches in diameter, with a slight depression in the middle. It is then mixed with water and the dish put with its edge just under water and with one side a trifle lower than the other. Any lumps are broken up by hand. By a gentle whirling and jerking motion the sand and other light bodies are washed over the edge of the pan and the heavy matter containing the gold remain at the bottom and accumulate in the central depression. Pebbles are thrown out and the specks of gold are then sought after and picked out, or the whole heavy residue saved, dried and blown, or treated with a little mercury to extract the gold.

The dolly, or tossing tub, is intended for washing fine stuff or coarsely crushed material, which passes through a sieve having 12 meshes to the linear inch. It consists of a circular tub in which the dirt is mixed with sufficient water, and is stirred around with a shovel or other implement three or four minutes. A little of the water is then removed and the tub is struck with a hammer on its sides for a few minutes. The water is then poured off with the lightest matters and the upper portions of the remaining mud scraped off and thrown aside. Thus a gradual accumulation of gold takes place at the bottom of the tub. This is removed from time to time. Some tossing tubs are provided with rotary stirrers.

DANIEL MORGAN

Will you kindly give a sketch of the life of Daniel Morgan?—G. D. H., Georgetown, Ill.

Daniel Morgan the American soldier, was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., in 1736, and died in Winchester, Va., on July 6, 1802. Obscurity marked his early life, but in 1753 he removed to Virginia, where he served under Braddock as a teamster in 1755. Afterwards Morgan took up arms against the Indians serving in both Pontiac's war and Lord Dunmore's war. He entered the army of the colonists in 1775, commanding a company of riflemen under Washington. The same year Morgan accompanied Arnold to Quebec, rendering gallant service there. But he was captured by the British and not exchanged until nearly a year later. Morgan then took command of a Virginia regiment with the rank of colonel and took a prominent part in the campaign against Burgoyne. Congress did not recognize his services and Morgan retired.

In 1780 he returned to the service as brigadier general under both Gates and Greene. Congress awarded Morgan a gold medal when he won a brilliant victory over Tarleton. His later movement greatly annoyed Cornwallis, but in 1781 Morgan retired owing to ill health. He returned to the army in 1794 as major-general and helped crush the whisky insurrection. From 1795 to 1799 he was a member of congress

RHODE ISLAND

Please describe the conditions upon which Rhode Island entered the union of states.—N. W. J., Chase City, Va.

Rhode Island was the last of the states to ratify the federal constitution, its assent not being given until May 29, 1790. This was more than a year after the national government had gone into effect. Being a small state, Rhode Island was peculiarly jealous of its rights and was slow to assent to its adoption of the constitution. As that document was first formulated and adopted by some of the original states, there was room for a well grounded fear that the smaller states might be destroyed and absorbed through combinations of their powerful neighbors. Because of this Rhode Island stood aloof from the combination, and it was not until an amendment to the original instrument was made that the constitution was adopted by the state.

PREHSTORIC MAN

Please give the different opinions of scientists on whether the world was people before Adam's time.—W. M. S., Clarksburg, W. Va.

Man is the generic name applied to the human race. Concerning the origin of man there is the scripture statement q. v. Gen. 11.4-7, 18-25. Second, Darwin's theory that man has grown by a series of modifications, under a law of natural selection, from some unknown form of apes. Third, Wallace's theory, that Darwin's opinion of the natural selection and evolution of man fails logically to account for man's origin, and that a superior intelligence has guided the development of man, just as man guides the development of many lower animals and vegetable forms. Fourth, Carl Vogt's theory is that of Darwin in the matter of development, but it insists that development is at least from three apes instead of one. Fifth, Herbert Spencer's evolutionist theory, is that man and all other animals grew from a universally diffused ether. Sixth, James Mill's theory, that man came into the world with sensibility alone, and that mental capacity originated in "the matter of the nerves." The Pre-Adamites were the supposed inhabitants of the earth before Adam's time. The theory was first made public in 1655, in the form of a commentary on the 12, 13, 14 verses of the fifth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, which was followed in the same year by the first part of a formal treatise on the Pre-Adamite question, and the theological consequences to be derived therefrom. According to his ideas, Adam was the progenitor of the Jewish race only, and it is only of him and his race that the Bible treats. One argument in favor of the Pre-Adamite theory is the difficulty of tracing to a common ancestor—Adam—the great division of the human family, the brown, the black, the yellow, and the white races; and it is also claimed that the Mosaic chronology does not allow sufficient time for the great divergences in human types to have taken place. Certain human remains have been found which Lyell claims point clearly to the existence of man on earth at a period antedating by many centuries the date assigned to the creation of Adam.

The life habits of prehistoric man as well as his antiquity on earth are known almost entirely from fossil remains of various sorts. The data, however, are very scanty and insufficient for strictly logical deductions. Tools and hunting weapons, bones of tropical fauna and remains of man are found in the gravel beds of western Europe. Apparently man antedates the glacial period as this tropical fauna there was previous to the ice age and because remains of glacial fauna together with human remains occur in later geological deposits. Thus the antiquity of man becomes a question of the date of the ice age, and that occurred 60,000 years ago at least. The implements of prehistoric man form a basis of a division of early industrial development into the stone age, the bronze age, and the iron age.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION

Please give an explanation of the presidential succession and tell me whether the secretary of commerce would be in line for the presidency by virtue of the law.—P. M. P., Lumberport, W. Va.

In case the President is removed from office, or if he dies or is unable to discharge the duties of the office, the duties devolve upon the vice president. The constitution provides for this. The power to provide for further contingencies is left to congress. This congress did in a bill approved January 19, 1886. Its provisions are as follows: In case of inability on the part of both president and vice president, the executive powers fall to the cabinet officers in the following order, providing the officer upon whom it falls has been confirmed by the senate and is qualified to hold the office: The secretaries of state, of the treasury, of war, the attorney-general, the postmaster general, the secretaries of the navy and interior. If one of these should become president, he, of course, probably selects a new cabinet.

The presidential succession act was passed in 1886, when there was no secretary of agriculture, secretary of commerce or secretary of labor. The law is still in effect, and it provides for the succession of cabinet officers, if eligible the additional secretaries would probably be included. However, the chances are very remote of the cabinet officers succeeding to the presidency, especially those at the heads of the later departments.

PANAMA GOVERNMENT

Please give an account of the government of the Panama republic.—L. A. D., Worthington, Mo.

Panama, by the provisions of the constitution, has a centralized republican form of government which covers all parts of the isthmus except the canal zone. The executive authority is vested in a president elected for a term of four years by popular vote. He is assisted by a cabinet of four members. The legislative branch consists of a single body of deputies called the national assembly. The members are elected for four years. There is a supreme court, a circuit court, and the usual inferior courts. For local government the republic is divided into seven provinces, each of which is divided into municipal districts. The affairs of all provinces are administered by governors, and those of the municipal districts by mayors and municipal councils, elected by popular vote.

ALASKA RESOURCES

I would like to have this department tell something of the resources of Alaska.—W. E. S., Viola, Ill.

In Alaska coal is found in many places from the upper Yukon to the Aleutian islands and Cape Lisburne where it is now and then used by whalers or revenue vessels. It is a sulphurous lignite, endurable only for household use. The iron found there is also poor, while copper, petroleum, galena and marbles are products not exploited much. The chief mineral found there is gold. The first great gold discovery was made on Douglas island in the Alexander archipelago. Other mines are worked in various islands of the archipelago and along the shores, some around Sitka and some on Lynn canal. Very rich deposits of gold are located in the whole upper Yukon. Placer mining and sand washing have yielded rich returns on Norton Sound and at Cape Nome.

MODERN BAPTISM

Please describe the modern methods of baptism.—I. S., Long, W. Va.

Baptism is administered only once to the same person. The Roman and Greek Catholics consecrate the water of baptism but the Protestants do not. The act of baptism is accompanied only with the formula that the person is baptized in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Among most Christians it is preceded by a confession of faith made by the person to be baptized, if an adult, and by his parents or sponsors if he is a child.

The Roman Catholic form is far more elaborate than the Protestant. This church holds that baptism is a sacrament. Bishops, priests and deacons are the ordinary ministers of baptism, and all others are forbidden to baptize, except in case of necessity. It is valid however when duly administered by any person, and anyone may baptize lawfully in case of necessity. Besides sacramental baptism there are two substitutes which can supply its place. One of these is martyrdom and the other is the desire of baptism, accompanied by faith and perfect contrition or the love of God. These only supply the place of baptism where it cannot be had, and confer sanctifying grace but not an indelible character. Solemn baptism is accompanied with the application of chrism and holy oil, and several other ceremonies of great antiquity.

Immersion is still practiced by some churches, but among the Protestants sprinkling the head with water is the most common form.

HOMESTEAD LAWS

Please publish the requirements for taking government lands and give the names of the states where these lands are located. C. A. S., Mercer, Pa.

Under the laws of the United States any citizen or person who declares intentions to become a citizen, male or female, 21 years old, or head of a family, may become the possessor of a homestead of 80 or 160 acres, by occupation and cultivation, to be taken from unreserved public lands, surveyed or unreserved. A fee of $5 or $10 is required to be paid for filing affidavit of settlement, citizenship, age or family status. Total fee is from $26 to $34, according to the land district.

Under certain conditions a married woman may take up a homestead, but no person owning more than 160 acres of land in the United States is eligible. A patent issues on proof of residence and cultivation for three years. Six months is allowed for establishing residence. Residence means a continuous maintenance of a home on the land entered, while the improvement and cultivation must show the good faith of the entryman. A leave of absence of one year or less may be granted in certain cases. Veterans of the Civil and Spanish wars and the Philippine insurrection may count their years of service toward the period of residence.

After a residence of 14 months the entry may be commuted, in most cases, by the payment of $1.25 an acre, or $2.50 if within a railroad grant. The act of February 19, 1909 provided for enlarged homesteads of 320 acres of non-irrigable land suitable for dry farming, one-fourth of which must be cultivated within two years. Under timber-culture provisions homesteaders may secure another 160 acres, including timber area, by cultivating 40 acres of trees. A homestead is free from debt liability before patent issues. The locator may, on proof of settlement six months after occupancy, buy the land at pre-emption price.

The states where homesteads may be secured are as follows: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

MISCELLANEOUS

N. G. Z., Parkersburg, W. Va.—The United States has the power to place an embargo on the shipment of war munitions from this country.

H. S., Deshler, Ohio.—We have no biography of Mary R. P. Hatch.

W. H. S., Union City, Mich.—Flag day is a legal holiday in New Mexico when so designated by the governor. In other states it is not a legal holiday. There are no national holidays.

W.W., Covert, Mich.—You had better consult a lawyer for the answer to your questions which are of no general interest.

V. L. D., Panther, W. Va.—Our references do not give a description of the machine you mention.

YOSHINITO HAS GREAT REVIEW

Japanese Emperor at Military Spectacle Celebrating Coronation.

Tokio, Dec. 2.—The greatest military spectacle of peace times in the history of Japan was witnessed in Tokio today.

Fifty thousand soldiers—infantry, artillery and cavalry—selected from all parts of the empire, were reviewed by Emperor Yoshihito in celebration of his coronation. Ten aeroplanes and several dirigibles represented the aerial branch of the service

Before the parade the emperor rode through the ranks. He was accompanied by the military attaches of the various embassies, including Col.

BRITISH FREE AMERICAN BOY

Washington, Dec. 4.—Frederick D. Eller, an Asheville, N. C., boy, who recently went to England on a cattle ship and enlisted in the British navy, has been released from the service through the efforts of Consul General Skinner's office at London.

ANURIC!

The Newest Discovery in Chemistry.

This is a recent discovery of Doctor Pierce, who is head of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. Experiments at Dr. Pierce's Hospital for several years proved that there is no other eliminator of uric acid that can be compared to it. For those easily recognized symptoms of inflammation — as backache, scalding urine and frequent urination, as well as sediment in the urine, or if uric acid in the blood has caused rheumatism, it is simply wonderful how surely "Anuric" acts. The best of results are always obtained in cases of acute rheumatism in the joints, in gravel and gout, and invariably the pains and stiffness which so frequently and persistently accompany the disease rapidly disappear.

Go to your nearest drug store and simply ask for a 50-cent package of "Anuric" manufactured by Dr. Pierce, or even write Dr. Pierce for a large trial package (10 cents). If you suspect kidney or bladder trouble, send him a sample of your water and describe symptoms. Dr. Pierce's chemist will examine it, then Dr. Pierce will report to you without fee or charge.

NOTE: — "Anuric" is thirty-seven times more active than lithia in eliminating uric acid, and is a harmless but reliable chemical compound that may be safely given to children, but should be used only by grown-ups who actually wish to restore their kidneys to perfect health, by conscientiously using one box —or more in extreme cases—as "Anuric" (thanks to Doctor Pierce's achievement) is by far the most perfect kidney and bladder corrector. Dr. Pierce's reputation is back of this medicine.

—Advertisement.

A TICKLISH MOMENT

—From the Des Moines Register and Leader.

STANDARD OIL OFFICER PAYS $30,000 A YEAR RENT

New York, Dec. 3.—Herbert L. Pratt, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, will have the distinction of occupying the largest and most expensive apartment suite in this city. He will pay $30,000 a year for it. His lease is for a long term. Murry Guggenheim pays a little less than $25,000 a year for his apartment at 998 Fifth avenue. That is considered by most realty men to be the high record apartment rental.

The suite leased by Mr. Pratt will be the entire top floor of the 12-story apartment house, the foundation for which has just been laid at the southeast corner of Seventy-second street and Fifth avenue.

Mr. Pratt's apartment will have twenty-eight rooms and eight baths. Of the ewtnty-eight rooms there will be six master bedrooms, each with its own private bath and eleven servants' rooms. The rooms solely for the use of Mr. Pratt will therefore number eleven.

There will be a drawing room 40x20 feet, a living room 40x20 feet, a library 30x20 feet, a dining room 25x20 feet, besides a large gallery 55x13 feet and a flower conservatory.

ARRAY SHIP AS AN ISLAND TO DESTROY A COMMERCE RAIDER

THE thermometer registered over a hundred degrees, even in the shade on shore; it was at least 20 degrees higher on the decks of the little steel-clad British flotilla lying at anchor in the mouth of this sluggish river on the east coast of Africa, according to Dr. Karl Beeson von Staart writing from Copenhagen.

Up the great stream, a run-down German commerce destroyer lay concealed. It was the Koenigsburg, according to report, and this made the job of the British commander a tough one, as the German cruiser was a more powerful fighter than any one of the craft he had under him. He had sent out a scout with instructions to snoop around up there among the trees and the monkeys, where the German was reported to have snuggled down in the backwater, as comfortably as an alligator on a mud bank.

Up the river some place in the shade of the trees, was the hostile vessel; down here in the sun all they could do was to remain on the blockade duty and sweat, pending a report from the scout.

Return of the Scout

The scouting lieutenant, a sun-dried figure in khaki, came off the shore early next morning in a boat, and immediately reported to the commander.

"I've found her," he said. "She lies about ten miles up the river, quite hidden among the trees; practically thatched in, I should say. It's a strong defensive position, and I have heard that the Germans have dismounted some of their heavier guns and installed them in shore batteries." Then followed additional details of positions and distances.

"I see we're not going to have any picnic," observed the commander, "but I'm going to get her, no matter how hard the job may be." Then followed a consultation, after which it was decided that a demonstration by the fleet to draw out the strength of the enemy, and especially the position of his shore batteries, was the first thing necessary.

A few brief orders, and the squadron began its offensive. It was not much of a squadron—the coast defensive monitor Trumbell, and old wooden gunboat, a revenue cutter, two steel steam launches and a pair of hydro-planes—but it put on a brave front and went about its work with a great deal of noise, as if to cheer up its somewhat shaky spirits.

Going Into Action.

Up the river slowly steamed the British warcraft, the smaller boats stretching hawsers taut between them to clear the channel of possible mines—the monitor, cleared for action, snorting behind, and the two aircraft droning overhead.

For 15 minutes not a shot was fired, then the faint boom of a gun inland seemed to start the apparatus in the wireless room of the monitor Trumbell, which the commander had made his flagship. The operator listened intently, then scribbled a few words on a pad and pushed it toward the leader.

"Observer reported enemy about ten miles away, direction—let's see, it would be about over that clump of trees there." Then, passing the slip to the gunnery officer, he commanded: "Here guns, give her a round."

But the Germans were not wating for gifts. Barely had the British commander finished his order when a shell shrieked its way over the tree tops and dived into the water ahead of the Trumbell. The monitor replied with a shell which shrieked even louder.

Again the wireless sparkled in the chart room. "They're spotting from a tree top on your port bow," read the message. The commander took the glass. Sure enough, there was a barrelful of the enemy lashed to the top of a tree.

"Shift the turret guns!" he shouted, and shifted they were. A high-explosive shell blew the tree, barrel and occupants clear out of the landscape.

Trying a Little Strategy

But the German shells continued to fall around the flotilla, and three of the vessels reported being struck. In addition, a steam launch had got tangled up in one of the floating islands with which this African river abounds, and was out of action.

"Those batteries ashore are too strong to run in daylight," finally decided the commander. "Signal the recall. We'll have to try some other scheme."

The guns on the river ceased firing, and the fleet was soon at its old position at the mouth of the river. A council of war was held and various schemes were discussed. Finally one of the younger officers, the same whose vessel had been put out of action by becoming mixed up with the landscape, suggested:

"Let's trick 'em. Rig up the Trumbell as a floating island. If she can get up the river past the batteries, she can finish the Koenigsburg with a half dozen shots, then pound the shore guns to pieces at her leisure."

They discussed the pros and cons of the scheme until the "Well, let's try it," of the commander brought an end to the discussion.

It might be mentioned here that these floating islands are common around the mouths of some of these African rivers. They are formed either by the aggregation of driftwood in rivers and the deposition thereon of soil and vegetable matter, or by the detachment of portions of the river bank held together by a mass of matted roots. Trees standing erect are often seen on these islands as they drift up and down the river with the ebb and flow of the tide. These islands are sometimes seen at sea 5 or 100 miles distant from the river mouth which discharged them, the closely knit roots on the mangoes and other tropical vegetation holding the mass of soil and the growth on it in a surprisingly compact mass.

The "Island of the Night."

It was such a contraption as this to which a young lieutenant referred when he lined up the Trumbell's crew and announced that one and all should pitch in and turn the ship into a "bloomin' island." He detailed half the crew to go ashore and get the necessary scenery—soil, trees, plants, etc., while the other half were to turn into their dirtiest clothes and prepare to do a quick job of painting.

And thus it was that the "Island of the Night," as it was named by the British, came into being. The Trumbell was hauled close ashore and painted green from masthead to waterline. Her decks were covered with earth a foot or two in depth, and on it a regular jungle of young trees, bushes and vines was planted. As the low-lying monitor's deck only cleared the water by about 18 inches, she looked so much like one of those tropical islands when her disguise was completed that, from a distance of a half mile, there was not the slightest suggestion of a warship. By way of giving a proper finishing touch to their work and preventing themselves from showing up too conspicuously among the foliage of their island, the crew pasted leaves all over their clothes and even painted their own hands and faces. Then, under cover of darkness, the Trumbell steamed away to the place assigned it.

Sailing Under False Pretense.

When day broke, the "Island of the Night" was floating about near the mouth of the river, apparently being driven up stream by the incoming tide, although actually the engines of the boat were moving just enough to give the unwieldy mass headway, but not enough for the stack to indulge in too much smoking. As far as possible, the commander allowed his disguised vessel to drift aimlessly up the river with the tide. He had been sent out there to impersonate an island, and, although his ultimate destination was to get within easy gun range of the Koenigsburg, he dared not display any more speed in getting there than would be shown by one of the floating islands wandering aimlessly about the river with no place to go.

Two or three miles behind the island came the other vesels of the squadron, drawing the enemy's fire and answerit. This long range battle went on for three hours, the guns being too far away to do any damage on either side. Meanwhile the "Island of the Night" bumped its apparently aimless way up the river, neither shooting nor being shot at, until it had passed the danger zone in which the enemy's guns had marked ranges.

When the "Island" Came to Life.

Once by this hazard, the "island" appeared to make a little better progress, although the German failed to pay any more attention to it. Finally the Trumbell left off shamming. She ceased to be a harmless-looking, make-believe island and became a virile warship. Her big guns coughed up one big shell after another at the target, the tree-trimmed Koenigsburg, less than a mile away. Before the enemy quite realized how they had been outmaneuvered, the German ship had been riddled from stem to stern and was burning furiously, while the survivors were fleeing from the blazing wreck. The Koenigsburg could not sink; it already had been grounded, so it merely continued to burn.

Then the "island," which had now begun to look more like a warship as the sailors threw its "makeup" overboard, turned its atention to the shore batteries, and in less than a half hour these had been reduced to mounds of scrap iron and earth. When there was not a German gun left to fire, the British fleet made its way back to the river mouth, where the Trumbell consigned to a half dozen other floating islands tossing around the material it had found so handy.

The Parting SEalute.

week more the British squadron spent anchored in a favorable spot near the mouth of the river, the commander having decided to do some overhauling, and also to give the men a little "shore leave." One morning the order was hoisted to lift anchor and sail. First the revenue cutter, then the two launches, then the old gunboat and finally the Trumbell turned their noses into the river and started downstream, each of the craft, as it came close abreast, firing a parting salute at the half dozen or more floating islands tossing about in an eddy near where the river emptied into the sea. That is, all fired a salute but the Trumbell. The monitor had just got abreast of the outermost of the islands when it disappeared in the roar of an explosion and a cloud of flame and smoke. When the first vesel of the rest of the British squadron reached the spot, there remained nothing but a few odds and ends of wreckage floating on the water, so complete had been the destruction. Not one life was saved.

The other British ships were still guessing as to the cause of the accident that evening yet, when, in response to a signal from shore, a boat was sent off and returned with five hollow-cheeked, famished German sailors.

"Surrendering isn't really in our line," explained one of the Germans to the ship's officer, "but we would a little bit rather be prisoners than to furnish a nice stew for some of these natives. We five got away from the cannibals, for that's what they are I guess. I don't know what became of the rest of our number.

"The Trumbell?" queried the speaker, as he heard some mention made of the monitor's fate. "Don't you know what the trouble was? Go out and examine one of those floating islands. Perhaps that will give you a clew. That was a neat trick you Englishmen played on us, but you made one mistake. You forgot that two can play at the same game.

"We took our lesson from you, and fitted up an island of our own. We had succeeded in salvaging one torpedo from our vesel, so three of our men took the torpedo on the island and set out for your ships. It was purely a case of luck, as we had to drift close enough to start the torpedo's mechanism and let it reach you itself. We had no tube to shoot it from, you know. But when you fellows were fools enough to get right up alongside those islands to fire a parting salute, you cooked your own goose. Our men just waited for your biggest ship, and then let her have our last shot. It struck, and you are not much better off than we are now.

"We're you're prisoners now," concluded the German, "and I don't know what you're going to do with us. But I think we had better all seek some healthier clime. Some of those natives are getting up a pretty husky appetite."

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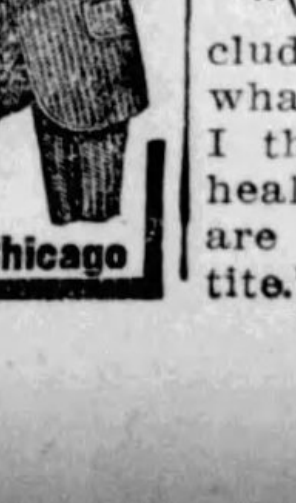
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BRITAIN RELATES ITS SEA POLICY

Arbitration Open to U. S. if Prize Court Decisions Don't Please.

London, Dec. 3.—A request by the Earl of Portsmouth that Great Britain sweeps aside as rubbish all neutral rights at sea and all niceties that interfere with an old-fashioned British victory brought out a complete explanation of Britain's stand regarding the declaration of London and possible arbitration with the United States over ships and goods seized during the war.

"The declaration of London has no international validity and adoption of the declaration by an order in council does not involve the creation of an international tribunal," said the Marquis of Lansdowne, minister without portfolio in the British cabinet, in answer to a series of questions put by the Earl of Portsmouth in the house of lords. "We have adopted the declaration only with very considerable and important modifications, and we adopted it only partially and for the guidance of our own courts."

Reading Story Revived.

The Earl of Portsmouth's questions were submitted with a view of eliciting the exact position of Great Britain with regard to the declaration of London and to setting at rest or confirming the reports that Lord Reading had made an arrangement with the United States government for the reference of claims to an international tribunal after the war.

As to Sir Edward Grey's offer of July 31 to refer disputes with the United States to arbitration, Lord Lansdowne said:

"That doctrine, to which no sane citizen of this country could object in principle, could be defended on the ground that it was wrong in the order to ask any neutral to agree to accept in principle that the last word was to be said by the prize court of a belligerent power in a matter which might have arisen outside the jurisdiction of the belligerent.

"I go further and say that in all such cases where there has been failure to obtain a satisfactory solution through the law courts, and where diplomacy has been unable to arrive at an adjustment, it is right and reasonable that the principle of arbitration should be contemplated. If that view required any confirmation, it is to be found in the arbitration treaty concluded with the United States:

"If I am asked whether Lord Reading in private conversation had discussed these questions with people whom he met, I am unable to say, and if I did know I should not think it my duty to inform the house."

The order in council of March 11—aimed at preventing commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany during the war—Lord Lansdowne declared had greatly strengthened the hands of the government.

Lord Lansdowne was followed by Viscount Bryce, the former Birtish ambassador to Washington, who pointed out that England had already agreed with the United States to submit questions such as those raised to arbitration, and it was therefore superfluous to inquire whether any recent assurances of this nature had been given. While England was entitled to press to the utmost against the belligerence all the rights which international law allowed her, he contended that she could not ignore the rights of neutrals. The country might easily lose a great deal more than it could possibly gain by pressing them to the furthest point, which might involve the greatest injury to neutral countries.

"We come forward as the champions of international rights and the defenders of international law," said Lord Bryce, "and it would be a misfortune if we were to depart from that position."

My Offer of Recent Date in The Toled Weekly Blade

Brings So Much Jo

In a recent issue of the Toledo Wee Blade I made the following offer: tha would give Catarrh Treatments absolu free of charge to be distributed among readers of the Toledo Weekly Blade. offer has been received with so much sa faction, so many grateful letters have c to me from it, that my heart is filled w joy.

Therefore, I have decided to repeat offer and am making this announceme I will give away, absolutely free of cha 250 more Catarrh treatments. My method treatment I believe to be one of the b that was ever formulated for Catarrh a allied ailments. The method has cu hundreds of suffering ones, after everyth else has failed. Now, Reader, this is y chance. ALL YOU have got to do is write for this treatment and see it yourself.

Listen to these grateful words: "My n cleared, my foul breath left me, the cont ual succession of colds, the crusts in nose, that bad taste in the mouth mornin the dull headachy feeling in my forehe the constant desire to clear my throat, these vanished. They all went, one by o some faster, some slower, but all equa sure. I once more have that joyous, liv feeling, same as I had in the glad days youth, free from all care and pai Wouldn't you like to be in that happy c dition?

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TURKEY'S WAR MINISTER PROMISES HARDER FIGH

Says Turkish Army No Has Plenty of Munitions.

Sofia, via Berlin and Amsterdar Dec. 3.—Enver Pasha, Turkey's mi ister of war, who is now in Sofia f conferences with Bulgarian official declared today that the defeat of th entente powers was assured.

"Despite the fact that it was im possible to equip the entire Turkis army at the outset of the war, we d feated the allies on Gallipoli peni sula," he said. "We now are suppli abundantly with munitions of war an from now on we shall be able to wag aggressive campaign.

"Serbia has been destroyed as military force by our brave allies i the Balkans. That campaign is co pleted. Direct communication betwe Constantinople and Berlin is uninte rupted and the railway is safe fro attack."

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HREAT TO KILL WAR PRISONERS

rman Political Writer Says Starvation Policy Must Not Succeed.

Berlin, Dec. 1, via Amsterdam.— tic threats of reprisals against allies if Germany should be ght to the verge of starvation are ined in the tenth issue of the sche Kriegschriften, which pubs an article by Dr. Heinz Pothoff, r of the progressive party in the e province and a former member he reichstag.

Must Even Kill Prisoners.

"There is no doubt," says this ar "that the German general staff etermined to resort to extreme ures if Germany should ever be ht to the verge of actual starv. It is certain that the general will do anything rather than al the victorious German armies to alled home from France, Russia Belgium owing to the lack of

"The staff will adopt the severest ures rather than submit to a e dictated by starvation. Extreme sals are within our reach. If essary, we must expel all inhabi of the territories occupied by armies and drive them into our y's lines.

"If necessary, we must kill hun s of thousands of prisoners now ming our supplies. It would be ful, but inevitable if there is no r way of holding out."

Peace Talk Rife.

nce talk continues in Germany, has been taken up by the press ghout the empire. In a signifi statement issued by Dr. Self, the rial colonial secretary, in which s "no more than an honorable with the guarantee of a happy e" is being widely quoted and ved, although they insist that any seeks peace "only for reaof humanity."

ERICAN ESCAPES FROM INDIANS IN OLD MEXICO

kes His Way to Topolo- mpo and U. S. Fleet.

shington, Dec. 2.—Admiral Winscommander of the Pacific fleet ined the navy department by wirethis afternoon of the escape of J. llingham, an American, from Innear Los Moichis, Mexico. Dilham was taken captive several days nd carried into the interior. He way and made his way to Topolopo, where he was taken aboard an Diego. Admiral Winslow's flag-

llingham was working for the d Sugar company at Los Moichis.

BRITISH SEIZURE OF U. S. SHIPS IS CALLED PIRACY

England's Action in Requisitioning Hocking, Genesee and Kankakee Roundly Denounced.

Washington, Dec. 3. — Great Britain's action in requisitioning the steamers Hocking, Genesee and Kankakee, owned by the American Transatlantic Co., for government use, was roundly denounced today in administration circles.

Coming as it does on the eve of the assembling of congress, it added greatly to the sentiment for retaliatory legislation. This is the one thing which the administration has been anxious to avoid, but today it became certain that England's action is to be seized upon by the opponents of the allied foreign policy as an excuse for a series of resolutions and for bitter oratorical attacks on what many members were today terming "an act of near piracy."

Secretary Lansing will send sharp demand to the British foreign office that it obey existing foreign laws. The requisition is reported to be issued by a section of the British order-in-council which was amended on April 29, last. The United States claims that this section is a distinct violation of the law fully as flagrant as the German submarine campaign.

Already the preliminary protest has been entered in London by Ambassador Page.

Affidavits showing that 90 per cent of the stock in the American Transatlantic Co. is owned by citizens of the United States have been prepared by President Wagner of that corporation. They will be used by the state department to back up its claims that the interference with the company's property is a direct and open violation of American rights.

TAKES PLEDGE ON EVE OF BECOMING GOVERNOR

Kentucky Executive to Be Abstainer During Term.

Louisville, Dec. 6.—On the eve of his inauguration as governor of Kentucky, former Congressman A. O. Stanley has taken a vow of total abstinence for his four-year term as governor.

Addressing a public meeting in Warren Memorial church last night, Rev. Aquilla Webb said he had been authorized by Mr. Stanley to say that while he is governor not a drop of intoxicating liquor will be admitted to the governor's mansion or served at any dinner and that he himself will be a total abstainer.

This announcement has aroused great interest from the fact that Stanley, during his campaign, had the support of the liquor forces and was regarded as their champion.

PLOTS TO WRECK ARSENAL BEATEN

Several Attempts to Destroy Big U. S. Military Plant Told by Commandant.

Rock Island, Ill., Dec. 3.—That several attempts have been made to destroy the great United States military arsenal was revealed today by the report sent to Washington by Lieut. Col. George W. Burr commandant at the post, relating a series of mysterious circumstances.

As a result, a small army of guards is stationed on the federal reservation at all approaches, and no one is allowed to pass the sentry posts without accounting for his presence.

The report tells of the discovery in November, 1914, that a man who had previously been ordered off the reservation was sending secret code messages to a foreign government telling what munitions were stored at the arsenal.

It says that in May, 1915, an I. W. W. plot to raid the arsenal and start a revolution was discovered; that on August 21 last a man in a rowboat with 150 pounds of dynamite was arrested while trying to land on the island; that on September 19 it was discovered that the fire extinguishers at the shrapnel plant had been tampered with, and that three weeks ago, when the officers' golf clubhouse caught fire, the arsenal fire department was helpless because all its hose had been cut to ribbons.

Arrested as Spy in London, is Back Home

KENNETH TRIEST

New York, Dec. 1.—Kenneth G. Triest, the 19-year-old former Princeton freshman, who was imprisoned in London as a German spy, is now safe at home. Moreover, he narrowly escaped a severe lecture by ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, who aided in securing Triest's release. He arrived on the American liner New York, with his father, who had gone to England to bring him back.

Triest ran away from Princeton last January to enlist in the royal navy's wireless corps. He was arrested after writing to an uncle in Berlin that he had valuable secrets for the German war office. His release followed an appeal to the British ambassador by Col. Roosevelt.

CHINESE REBELS FAIL IN REVOLT

Three Outbreaks in 24 Hours Are Put Down by Police and Loyal Troops.

Shanghai, Dec. 6.—Three outbreaks by small bands of rebels within the last 24 hours have been put down by the authorities, who now apparently have the situation well in hand.

The cruiser Chao-Ho, seized yesterday afternoon by 40 men, who boarded her from a launch, was abandoned by the rebels early today, after she had been shelled and set on fire.

It was reported at first that the crew of the Chao-Ho had mutinied, but it developed today that the bombardment by the cruiser of other warships and the arsenal was carried on under compulsion by the rebels, who surprised and overpowered the crew. Three men on the cruiser were killed and five wounded.

An attack from land on the arsenal at midnight was repulsed quickly after some rifle firing.

The third outbreak occurred at 4 o'clock this morning. A party of 30 or 40 rebels attacked the Chapel police substation, throwing bombs that killed one policeman and injured three. The outlaws were dispersed by troops.

Although a number of shots fell in the foreign settlement, no damage of importance was done there.

THE GOOSEBONE PROPHET PREDICTS COLD WINTER

Says Spring of 1916 Will Be Late.

Passadumkeag, Me., Dec. 6.—Professor C. M. Anderson, Passadumkeag's famous goosebone meteorologist and prognosticator, has completed his investigations of next year's weather.

He announced today that the coming winter will be cold and stormy, with much snow. There are other interesting things foretold by the professor for 1916, contained in his official forecast, as follows:

"The winter will be cold and very windy. There will be frequent storms of wind and snow. Frightful storms along both sea fronts and over many parts of the world. Snow will lie until late in the spring, which will be very late. The summer will be hot, with great electrical storms. There will be great earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

"The disturbances now among the inhabitants of the earth are, as a matter of fact, only a small depression at present. The real music will be in full swing in 1918, when it will reach its climax."

HUNTING KILLS 59

Chicago, Dec. 1.—The 1915 hunting season which ended last midnight in 18 states, cost the lives of 59 persons, and caused the injury of 64 others. The hunting season toll in 1914 was 111 killed and 162 hurt.

BOTH BOY-ED AND VON PAPEN TOLD TO LEAVE

United States May Ask Other Foreign Attaches Sent Home as They Must Obey Laws.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Dismissal of Captain Boy-Ed, German naval, and Captain von Papen, German military attaches of the German embassy here was admitted today to be simply the first step in the government's campaign to eliminate all foreign agents who interfere with American laws or industries.

It has been decided by the administration that hereafter all accredited representatives of foreign governments shall be compelled to stay within the exact limits of American laws. Boy-Ed and Von Papen were selected as conspicuous examples of the type of foreign agent who were especially obnoxious to the United States. It was again very carefully explained by both the state department and department of justice that the question of "obnoxious conduct was one that this government was permitted to settle upon information and belief" and that where foreigners are concerned legal evidence against them is not required.

Boy-Ed and Von Papen have been told to go. The German ambassador has agreed that they shall be stripped of their official status.

Alleged improper activities on the part of the German officers in connection with naval and military matters are given as the reason for Secretary Lansing's action. Request for immediate withdrawal was made through Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, who was informed that the officers had rendered themselves persona non grata to the United States.

The case against Boy-Ed and Von Papen, although not susceptible of legal proof, consisted of complaints, since the beginning of the European war, which connected them with attempts to violate American neutrality. The state department regarded the complaints as fully justifying the withdrawal of the attaches, from the diplomatic service of Germany in the United States.

The action of Secretary Lansing had the full approval of President Wilson and his cabinet. The President is said to have decided to get rid of all foreign officials whose activities are considered harmful to the best interests of this country.

State department officials were considering today what action should be taken in the case of Alexander von Nuber, Austro-Hungarian consul-general at New York, whose name has been linked with those of Captains Boy-Ed and Von Papen in connection with activities regarded as objectionable by the United States.

At the German embassy it was stated that there "was nothing yet to say" about the matter. It was intimated that later an explanation of the German position might be given, but for the present officials will remain silent. If the two officers are to go home, the state department will ask for safe conduct for them, officials said today, although it is unlikely that similar action would be taken should successors be named. However, many officials here believe today that both attaches will go to Mexico City, to remain there for the remainder of the war. It is understood that Ambassador von Bernstorff has arranged for a conference with the two attaches, at which their plans will be formulated. The time and place of this conference is withheld at the embassy, where all questions regarding it remain unanswered.

Suggestions were heard in official circles today that if the two dismissed officials proceeded to Mexico, they would be in a position actively to carry on a general propaganda against the United States, which, with the enormous financial resources at their disposal, could easily become more troublesome than any up to the present time. However, this government cannot make any objections, official say, because Capt. von Papen is formally accredited as the German military attache both to the United States and Mexico.

Just who the next officials to be proceeded against are, is known only to Secretary Lansing, Attorney General Gregory and President Wilson.

Just what effect this latest development between the relations of United States and Germany will have on the public in Germany is not known.

NO ISLAND INDEPENDENCE

Self-Government for Filipinos All That Is to Be Given.

Washington, Dec. 3. — Self-government, without complete independence for some time to come, is the administration's policy for the Filipinos. This was the construction placed upon Secretary Garrison's statement criticizing ex-President Taft for strictures on the Democratic regime on the islands.

The declaration by Secretary Garrison that the administration Philippine "Independence Bill" is misnamed and provides merely for all possible local self-government, was conceded to be authoritative. Secretary Garrison's statement was presumed to have the personal approval of President Wilson.

The Philippine bill is to be pressed for passage, according to Senator Hitchcock and Representative Jones, chairman of senate and house Philippines committees, practically in the form presented last year.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Dec. 6.—There was a decided advance in opening wheat prices today. There was a good demand for grain from all commission houses. The buying was strong. Outside markets were active and prices opened on a wider range. Liverpool closed 2d to 4d higher. A good demand was reported at that point for American wheat, but offers were light. Northwest receipts, while large, were not as heavy as a week ago. The market was strong despite some liquidation at the opening advance.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing— Dec. 6.	Dec. 4.
WHEAT—					
Cash	•1.22½	1.26	1.22½	1.25¾	1.22
Dec.	•1.22½	1.26	1.22½	1.25¾	1.22
May	1.27½ 1.27	1.30	1.27	1.29¾	1.26
CORN—					
Cash, old	....	....	....	75	74
Cash, new	....	....	....	71	68½
Dec.	•69	71	69	70⅞	68½
May	72½	72½	72¼	73¼	72
OATS—					
Cash	....	....	....	46	45¼
Dec.	†45¼	46	45¼	46	45¼
May	•48⅝ †48⅛	49	48⅝	49	48½
CLOVER SEED—					
Prime	....	....	....	12.55	12.55
Dec.	12.60	12.65	12.50	12.55	12.55
Feb.	12.65	12.70	12.60	12.57½	12.65
Mar.	12.45 12.50	12.50	12.35	12.44	12.37½
RYE—					
No. 2	....	....	....	96½	96½
ALSIKE—					
Prime	‡10.35	....	....	10.35	10.25
Dec.	10.35	....	....	10.35	10.25
Feb.	10.55	....	....	10.55	10.45
Mar	‡10.65	....	....	10.65	10.55
TIMOTHY—					
Prime	3.80	....	....	3.80	3.80
Dec.	3.80	....	....	3.80	3.80
Feb.	3.87½	....	....	†3.87½	3.87½
Mar.	†3.90	....	....	‡3.90	3.90
CHICAGO.					
WHEAT—					
Dec.	1.18 1.16	1.20	1.14¾	•1.19⅛	1.16⅝
May	1.18¼ 1.16½	1.20¼	1.15⅝	1.19⅞	†1.16⅛
CORN—					
Dec.	68¼ 67⅝	69¼	67	†68⅝	•66⅝
May	71 70⅝	72¼	70¼	†71⅝-⅞	†70¼
OATS—					
Dec.	43½	43⅝	42⅝	•43⅛	†43
May	45⅞-¾	46½	45	•46⅛	45⅝-½
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
PORK—					
Dec.	16.40	....	....	†16.37	16.45
Jan.	17.95-87	18.07	17.82	18.02	18.15
May	17.85	18.00	17.80	17.97	18.10
LARD—					
Jan.	9.40	9.50	9.37	†9.47-50	9.50
May	9.70	9.80	9.70	†9.77	9.77
RIBS—					
Jan.	†9.72	....	....	†9.72	9.77
May	9.90	9.97	9.90	•9.92	9.97
MINNEAPOLIS.					
WHEAT—					
Dec.	....	....	....	1.12⅝	1.05⅝
May	....	....	....	1.16	1.12¼-½
DULUTH.					
WHEAT—					
Dec.	....	....	....	†1.12⅞	1.09
May	....	....	....	†1.16⅝	....

•Bid. †Ask. ‡Nominal.

New York Produce.

New York, Dec. 6.—Flour, firmly held; spring patents, $5.50@5.90; winter patents, $5.50@5.75; winter straights, $5.40@5.55; Kansas straights, $5.45@5.60. Pork, firm; mess, $18.00@18.50; family, $20.50@22.50; short clear, $19.000@21.00. Beef, steady; mess, $16.50@17.00; family, $18.00@18.50. Lard, steady; middle west, $9.55@9.65. Molasses, quiet; New Orleans open kettle, 40@50c. Hay, barely steady; prime, $1.27½; No. 1, $1.25; No. 2, $1.15@1.20; No. 3, $1.00@1.05; shipping, 90c. Hides, quiet; Bogota, 30@31c; Central America, 29c. Leather, firm; hemlock, firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 32@33c. Butter firmer; receipts, 3,872; creamery, extras (92 score), 35@35½c; creamer (higher scoring), 36@36½c; firsts, 28½@34½c; seconds, 25@28c. Eggs firmer; receipts, 5,447; fresh gathered, extra fine, 39@40c; extra firsts, 36@38c; firsts, 33@35c; seconds, 28@32c; nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 48@52c; nearby hennery browns, 38@43c. Cheese firm; receipts, 640; state, whole milk, flats, held, specials, 17¼c; do. average fancy, 16¾@17c; do. current make, specials, 16¾c; do. average fancy, 16¼@16½c. Live poultry prices unsettled; pressed quiet; western fresh chickens, 14@27c; fowls, 12@17c; turkeys, 14@22c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Dec. 7.—Butter—Extras in solids, 36½@37c; prints, 37½@38c; firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 32½@33c; process, extras, 28@28½c; do. firsts, 26@26½c; fancy, 28@29c; packing stock, No. 1, 22c; No. 2, 21c. Cheese—American whole milk, fancy, twins and flats, 17@17½c; do. choice, 16½c; brick, fancy, 18@19c; choice, 17c; Swiss, fancy, 22@23c; blocks, 19c; limburger, 17@18c; hand cheese, 75@80c per box; Roquefort, 42@44c. Eggs—Extras, cases included, 35c; do. extra, firsts, 33c; do. firsts, 32c; do. seconds, 22c; strictly fresh laid, 41c; refrigerator, extras, 27c; firsts, 25c. Poultry—Live chickens, heavy, 13@14c; do. light to medium fowls, 10@12c; ducks, white, 16@17c; colored, 14@15c; geese, 14@17c; turkeys, 17@18c; guinea squabs, $4.00@4.50. Rabbits, $2.25@2.35. Potatoes—Choice white, 85@90c a bu. in a small way; do., 80@85c jobbing dray lots; do., 70c. Sweet potatoes—Virginia, $1.75@1.80; Jersey, $3.55@3.60 a bbl.; do., $1.05@1.10 a hamper; Delaware, 80@85c a hamper.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; slow; good to choice butchers' grades steady; prime steers, $8.75@9.25; shipping, $7.75@8.40; butchers, $6.50@8.25; heifers, $5.50@7.75; cows, $3.00@6.50; bulls, $4.00@7.00; fresh cows and springers active and firm; $50.00@100.00. Veals—Receipts, 1,000; active and steady; $4.00@11.00. Hogs—Receipts, 28,000; slow; heavy, $6.60@6.75; mixed, $6.50@6.60; Yorkers, $5.75@6.55; pigs, $5.40@5.50; roughs, $5.50@5.60; stags, $4.50@5.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,000; active; lambs, $6.00@9.35; yearlings, $5.00@7.75; wethers, $6.00@6.25; ewes, $3.00@5.75; sheep, mixed, $5.75@6.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—Hogs—Receipts, 80,000; dull; bulk, $6.10@6.55; light, $5.50@6.50; mixed, $5.90@6.70; heavy, $6.15@6.75; rough, $6.15@6.30; pigs, $4.00@5.40. Cattle—Receipts, 34,000; weak; native beef steers, $5.50@10.40; western steers, $6.10@8.10; cows and heifers, $2.60@8.10; calves, $6.50@10.25. Sheep—Receipts, 24,000; weak; sheep, $5.90@6.45; lambs, $6.90@9.15.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600; 10 lower; top, $9.00. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; 35c down; prime heavies, $6.60@6.65; heavy mixed, $6.50@6.55; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $6.45@6.50; light Yorkers, $5.75@6.00; pigs, $5.25@5.50; roughs, $4.75@5.90. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,000; steady; top sheep, $6.15; top lambs, $9.50. Calves—Receipts, 600; lower; top, $11.00.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Dec. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 900; market 15@25c lower; choice fat steers 1,100 pounds and up, $7.25@8.00; fair to good butchers' steers, $7.00@7.50; good to choice heifers, $6.25@6.75; good to choice butcher bulls, $5.75@6.50; fair to good cows, $5.00@5.50. Calves—Receipts, 400; steady. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,000; market 10@15c higher; good to choice lambs, $9.00@9.15; fair to good, $6.50@8.00. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; 25c lower; Yorkers, $6.40; heavies and mediums, $6.60; pigs, $5.25; roughs, $5.80; stags, $5.00.

HAY

These prices are furnished by Raymond P. Lipe Co. for baled carlots of hay and are based on actual market:

No. 1 timothy	$17.50
No. 2 timothy	16.25
Light mixed	16.00
No. 1 mixed	13.50
Clover hay	14.00
Oats and wheat straw	7.00

SUGAR PRICES

The following sugar prices are based on pure cane sugar, f.o.b. Toledo. Beet sugar prices are quoted 20c lower:

Granulated, fine and extra fine, bbls.	$6.40
XXXX powdered, per 100 lbs.	6.50
Cubes (molded), barrels	6.65
A, barrels and 100-lb. bags	6.20
No. 11, barrels and 100-lb. bags	5.90
No. 9, yellow, barrels only	6.00
2-lb. cartons, 120-lb. cases	6.60

Lubriol

(TRADE-MARK.)

Means the End of Constipation

You need not suffer any longer from constipation. Relief is right at hand—you can reach out now and take it. Once you have tried it, you will say that Lubriol is what you have always been seeking—the real conqueror of constipation.

No matter what experience you have had with drugs and cathartics—no matter what disappointment you have endured—you have not tried Lubriol or you would not be constipated now.

Drugs and cathartics do you no actual good. Any doctor will tell you that these are just mere makeshifts. They give only temporary, momentary relief, then you lapse back into your abnormal constipated condition until desperation leads you to take another dose. And the danger is that cathartics make bigger and bigger doses necessary every time you feel the need for relief. It's a drug habit they breed—a dangerous, vicious habit that has ruined many a system which proper treatment might have won back to splendid health.

Lubriol is just what you need. It relieves constipation naturally; loosens your bowels, makes them move of their own accord, without effort or straining. Lubriol eliminates the very cause of constipation because it both softens the blocking waste matter itself and oils the ways of passage.

What is Lubriol? It is white mineral oil in its purest, most effective form. White mineral oil is the modern doctor's own choice of treatment for constipation. When he wants it absolutely trustworthily pure, he specifies Lubriol by name. There are oils of many kinds. Some of them do give relief after a fashion—but Lubriol gives sure, dependable relief. So you should take Lubriol and not use an inferior substitute.

Lubriol is pleasant to take. It is tasteless and odorless. Lubriol does not fatten—it is not absorbed into the system. It does its work and passes away with the waste matter. Cathartics are different. They leave deposits in the body, saturate the system and neutralize the doses to make them finally ineffective.

Lubriol will relieve your constipation. It will prevent further trouble. Lubriol is the first aid to health. You and your family should never be without Lubriol. Children need it. Send for a bottle. Try it. You'll make Lubriol a permanent institution in your home.

Lubriol is sold only by mail. It is not offered through drug stores—so you are not going to be troubled by inferior "substitutes."

You can buy Lubriol direct from the makers at 75c per pint, six bottles for $4.25, and 12 bottles for $8.25.

It is best to have Lubriol always on hand—so we recommend an order of at least six bottles, which will be shipped prepaid, securely packed and guaranteed against breakage. Remit by money order to The Lubriol Laboratories, Toledo, Ohio.

The Lubriol Laboratories

1439 Nicholas Building Toledo, Ohio.

KAISER ILL, AND NOT DIRECTING OPERATIONS?

Berlin Advices to London Make the Statement.

London, Dec. 6.—The Kaiser is ill and is no longer directing the military operations, according to Berlin advices to the Exchange Telegram Company.

The dispatch states that the Emperor recently has become morose and silent, and his changed demeanor has given his physicians cause for grave anxiety.

RAILWAY FARES EAST GO UP

Trunk Lines to Charge Two and a Half Cents a Mile.

New York, Dec. 2.—The New York Central and all the other railroads in the so-called eastern trunk line territory which have not already done so will put their passenger rates on a 2½ cent a mile basis on January 1.

NEVADA MINING NEWS

FREE FOR THREE MONTHS

This publication, which is edited by experts, gives all the news all the time of all important mines and mining camps of Nevada, and is absolutely authentic, will be mailed to you for three months **ABSOLUTELY FREE UPON REQUEST.** Write for it today and ask for any special information you may desire about any mine in Nevada.

NEVADA MINING NEWS.

340 Clay Peters Bldg. RENO, NEVADA.

BRITONS SUSPECT RECRUITING FAILS

Labor Leader, After Conference, Asserts Earl Derby's System Breaks.

London, Dec. 6. — The recruiting scheme of the Earl of Derby, director of recruiting, has not been as successful as had been hoped for, according to James Henry Thomas, labor member of parliament, addressing a meeting of railway workers at Long Eaton Saturday night.

Mr. Thomas said he had discussed the matter with the Earl of Derby, and that the earl had expressed the opinion his plan had not been as successful as he had anticipated or had a right to expect.

Therefore, the earl declared, the supreme effort must be made in the next few days by those who valued their freedom and were opposed to conscription.

$350,000 IN ARMOR PLATE FOR PHILIPPINES

South Bethlehem, Pa., Dec. 6.—Armor plate, valued at $350,000 was shipped Saturday from the Bethlehem steel works to the Philippines, where it will be used in turrets for 14-inch coast defense guns. It was the largest shipment of armor plate ever made from the local plant.

Why Piles?

A Free Trial of Pyramid Pile Treatment Will Answer the Question Emphatically.

If you suffer from piles, you are doing yourself a grave injustice every day you put off testing the famous Pyramid Pile Treatment.

Your case is no worse than were the cases of many who did try this remarkable treatment and who have since written us letters bubbling over with joy and thankfulness.

Test it at our expense by mailing the below coupon, or get a 50c box from your druggist now.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON

PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY

302 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Kindly send me a Free sample of **Pyramid Pile Treatment,** in plain wrapper.

Name..

Street ....

City.............................. State.........

At Blade Prices You Can Afford to Give a Sewing Machine for Christmas

THE BLADE SAVES YOU ⅓ THE COST

The most useful thing in all the household is a sewing machine. It is something that every woman wants. You can give a sewing machine to your wife or mother this Christmas. You can afford to do it because the Toledo Blade enables you to buy direct from the factory at saving of all of the middleman's profits. This is the Blade's own offer, and the Blade stands responsible for the saving and guarantees the quality of the machine. The sewing machines offered by the Blade embrace all models and a wide variety of prices. You can buy a machine as cheaply as $12.50 and it will be an equal of any machine you may buy at any store for $16 to $18. There are higher priced models and everyone is a supreme value. Every machine is sold completely equipped with all accessories and book of instruction. You are not taking any chances when you buy a sewing machine through the Blade. You are getting more than what your money would ordinarily buy, backed by the Blade's own pledge of satisfaction. If this machine does not meet with your expectations you may return it any time within thirty days after purchase and your money will be refunded.

FREE BOOK

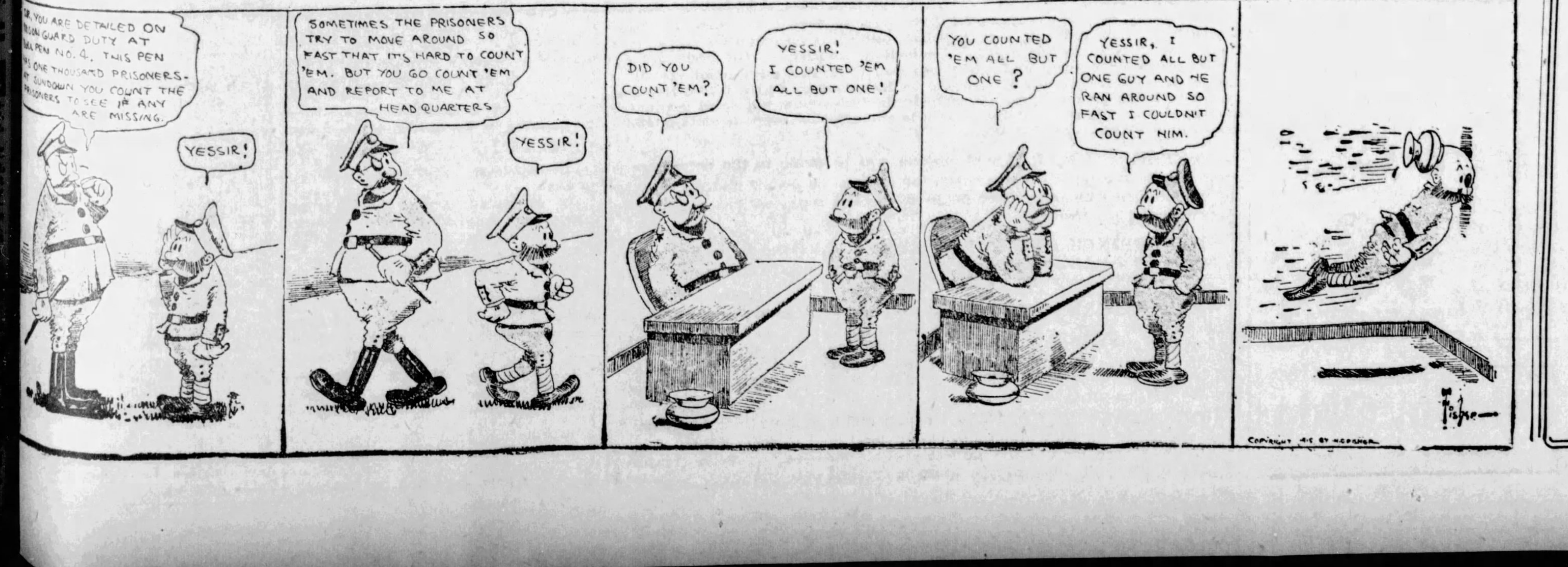
In order that you may know all about Blade sewing machines, what they are and what they will do, we will send you free a completely illustrated catalogue. This book will tell you everything there is to know about sewing machines in general and Blade sewing machines in particular. The Blade has already sold sewing machines to hundreds of its subscribers. We have yet to hear any dissatisfactions on the part of any purchaser. This is your opportunity to give a useful and lasting Christmas present. It is an opportunity you should take at once, if you want delivery by Christmas. At least send for the book. Remember, it is free.

Weekly Blade Shopping Bureau, Toledo, Ohio

UTT AND JEFF===How Can You Count 'Em if They Don't Hold Still?

(Copyright, 1915, by H. C. Fisher. Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office.)

By "Bud" Fisher


R, YOU ARE DETAILED ON ISON GUARD DUTY AT PEN NO. 4. THIS PEN S ONE THOUSAND PRISONERS. AT SUNDOWN YOU COUNT THE PRISONERS TO SEE IF ANY ARE MISSING.
YESSIR!
SOMETIMES THE PRISONERS TRY TO MOVE AROUND SO FAST THAT IT'S HARD TO COUNT 'EM. BUT YOU GO COUNT 'EM AND REPORT TO ME AT HEAD QUARTERS
YESSIR!
DID YOU COUNT 'EM?
YESSIR! I COUNTED 'EM ALL BUT ONE!
YOU COUNTED 'EM ALL BUT ONE?
YESSIR, I COUNTED ALL BUT ONE GUY AND HE RAN AROUND SO FAST I COULDN'T COUNT HIM.
Fisher

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

Copyright 1915 by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

has brought back to the firing line thousands of old, friendly jimmy pipes!

Prince Albert puts pipes in the mouths of men—and keeps them there—men who believed they never would, *never could*, again be tempted! To them Prince Albert has been as much of a revelation as *it will be to you!* The patented process fixes that—and cuts out bite and parch!

You don't have to sit and ponder over whether you can chum-it with a pipe or makin's cigarette; *you'll get that information* for a nickel or a dime! For Prince Albert costs you only those little sums for liberal supplies that will put you straight on the tobacco question.

You take a lot of stock in what we say on P. A.—just like you believe in ten-dollar-bills! For *we know* what we tell you about Prince Albert is right; *we know* how this tobacco will sit on your smokeappetite!

Just the right thing for you to do quick as you read this is to make tracks for that old pipe or land on the makin's papers, some P. A. and start action, for there's more joy due you instantly than you can shake a stick at!

Prince Albert is sold everywhere in toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and—that fine, dandy crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

PRINCE ALBERT
CRIMP CUT
LONG BURNING PIPE AND CIGARETTE TOBACCO

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N.C.

STRIKING SENTENCES IN THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Mexico's fortunes are in her own hands; we will aid and befriend Mexico, but will not coerce her.

The states of America are not hostile rivals but co-operating friends; Pan-Americanism is the embodiment of the spirit of law and independence and liberty and mutual service.

War is a thing of disciplined might. If our citizens are ever to fight effectively upon a sudden summons they must know how modern fighting is done.

Armies and instruments of war are only part of the plan of national self-sufficiency and security. Our independence is provincial, and is only on land and within our own borders.

We can develop no effective American policy without ships of our own—not ships of war, but ships of peace, carrying goods and creating friendships.

It seems to me a clear dictate of prudent statesmanship and frank finance that we should pay as we go. The industry of this generation should pay the bills of this generation.

The gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders. Citizens of the United States have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life.

Such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy must be crushed out. They are not many, but they are infinitely malignant and the hands of our power should close over them at once.

The transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one, and I suggest a commission to acertain whether our present laws are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of this problem.

We serve a great nation. We should see to it that it lacks no instrument, no facility or vigor of law, to make it sufficient to play its part with energy, safety and assured success.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE MOST REMARKABLE IN RECENT HISTORY

Wants All Industries, as Well as Army and Navy, Prepared for Most Effective Defense.

A flood of resolutions and bills seeking to establish world peace, to prepare the United States for war and to handle the problems growing out of the European struggle deluged the sixty-fourth congress at its formal opening on Monday, December 6, for probably the most momentous session of a generation. Only one member of the executive staff of the government was present. He was Postmaster General Burleson, who attended the opening session of the house, of which he was formerly a member. Crowded galleries in both the house and senate viewed the opening exercises.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Standing erect behind the reading desk of the house of representatives, President Woodrow Wilson today delivered in person to a joint session of congress, and through it to the people of the United States, the most remarkable message in the recent history of the United States.

With national preparedness as his theme, he called upon congress to unite in assembling all of the resources of the nation into one mighty weapon for its defense. Not alone did he call for the expected increases in the army and the navy, but he also demanded the mobilization of the entire industries and resources of the country as another step in the right direction. And, in words of vitriolic force, he denounced the citizens of the United States who have taken part in the various attempts to violate its neutrality.

"America never witnessed anything like this before," declared the President with deep feeling.

Asks Effective Laws.

This part of the message was the most sensational, inasmuch as it was unexpected. Admitting that the present laws were insufficient to punish the plotters, the President demanded that congress put effective weapons to that end the hands of the attorney general. The action of this class, he insisted, constitutes the gravest threat against national peace and safety Laws to curb them, the President declared, are necessary to save the honor and the self-respect of the nation. Characterizing this class as creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy, the President charged that they "have entered into conspiracies against the neutrality of the government, have sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the government in order to serve interests alien to our own," and preach and practice disloyalty.

New Pan-American Doctrine.

The President's outline of the plans for national defense and the need for them was received in silence by the senators and representatives, but with rapt attention. His declaration of a new pan-American doctrine was received with the deepest interest.

"We insist on security in prosecuting our self-chosen lines of national development," said he. "We do more than that. We demand it also for others. We do not confine our enthusiasm for individual liberty and free national development to the incidents and movements of affairs which affect only ourselves. We feel it wherever there is a people that tries to walk in the difficult paths of independence and right. From the first we have made common cause with all partisans of liberty on this side the sea and have deemed it as important that our neighbors should be free from all outside domination as that we ourselves should be; have set America aside as a whole for the uses of independent nations and political freedom."

This reference was greeted with prolonged applause and evidently was received with great interest by the Latin-American diplomats who were present.

Covers Many Points.

Outside of the main points of national defense and his references to pan-Americanism the President covered a broad range of subjects—the broadest he ever has included in an address to congress. They included the building of a merchant marine, the raising of revenue for the defense projects, a rural credit law, ultimate independence for the Philippines, conservation bills and a variety of measures left over from the last congress.

When the President urged merchant marine legislation he was loudly applauded, and was forced to stop when he said "it is high time we resumed our commercial independence on the high seas." Republicans clapped their hands vigorously when he said that "the task of building up an adequate merchant marine for American private capital must ultimately undertake and achieve, as it has undertaken and achieved every other like task amongst us in the past, with admirable enterprise, intelligence and vigor."

Close attention was given while the President spoke of the fiscal situation, and there was more applause when he said:

"I, for one, do not believe that the people of this country approve of postponing the payment of their bills."

Tremendous Applause.

The first real outburst of applause broke out when the President reached his attack on foreign-born Americans who have sought to make this country a "hotbed of European passion." For more than a minute he was interrupted by a storm of applause, handclapping and cheering.

The President read this part of his address with increased vigor, as if to emphasize the increased vigor of his language. with deep feeling he pronounced the strong and scornful language with which he characterized the trouble-makers. Several times he was forced to stop to wait for the applause to subside.

The President concluded his address at 1:42 o'clock, one hour and two minutes after he began. He was at once escorted from the chamber.

The President was accompanied by the joint committee of the senate and house and went to the speaker's room. The White House party from the executive gallery, left immediately, but Mrs. Galt and the President's daughters did not join him.

The President then left for the White House.

PRESIDENT BLUSHES OVER TREASON OF HYPHENATES

In his arraignment of those hyphenated Americans who have plotted against the peace and welfare of America, and those American citizens who have lent aid to or raised their voices in behalf of one or other of the belligerents, President Wilson is particularly bitter in his annual message. He says:

Gravest Threats From Within.

I have spoken to you today, gentlemen, upon a single theme, the thorough preparation of the nation to care for its own security and to make sure of entire freedom to play the impartial role in this hemisphere and in the world which we all believe to have been providentially assigned to it. I have had in mind no thought of any immediate or particular danger arising out of our relations with other nations. We are at peace with all the nations of the world, and there is reason to hope that no question in controversy between this and other governments will lead to any serious breach of amicable relations, grave as some differences of attitude and policy have been and may yet turn out to be. I am sorry to say that the gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders. There are citizens of the United States, I blush to admit, born under other flags, but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life; who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes to strike them, and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue. Their number is not great as compared with the whole number of those sturdy hosts by which our nation has been enriched in recent generations out of virile foreign stocks; but it is great enough to have brought deep disgrace upon us and to have made it necessary that we should promptly make use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt distempers. America never witnessed anything like this before. It never dreamed it possible that men sworn into its own citizenship, men drawn out of great free stocks such as supplied some of the best and strongest elements of that little, but how heroic, nation that in a high day of old staked its very life to free itself from every entanglement that had darkened the fortunes of the older nations and set up a new standard here,—that men of such origins and such free choices of allegiance would ever turn in malign reaction against the government and people who had welcomed and nurtured them and seek to make this proud country once more a hotbed of European passion. A little while ago such a thing would have seemed incredible. Because it was incredible we made no preparation for it. We would have been almost ashamed to prepare for it, as if we were suspicious of ourselves, our own comrades and neighbors! But the ugly and incredible thing has actually come about and we are without adequate federal laws to deal with it. I urge you to enact such laws at the earliest possible moment and feel that in doing so I am urging you to do nothing less than save the honor and self-respect of the nation. Such creatures of passion, disloyalty, and anarchy must be crushed out. They are not many, but they are infinitely malignant, and the hand of our power should close over them at once. They have formed plots to destroy property, they have entered into conspiracies against the neutrality of the government, they have sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the government in order to serve interests alien to our own. It is possible to deal with these things very effectually. I need not suggest the terms in which they may be dealt with.

Hits Native Treason.

I wish it could be said that only a few men, misled by mistaken sentiments of allegiance to the governments under which thely were born, had been guilty of disturbing the self-possession and misrepresenting the temper and principles of the country during these days of terrible war, when it would seem that every man who was truly an American would instinctively make it his duty and his pride to keep the scales of judgment even and prove himself a partisan of no nation but his own. But it cannot. There are some men among us, and many resident abroad who, though born and bred in the United States and calling themselves Americans, have so forgotten themselves and their honor as citizens as to put their passionate sympathy with one or the other side in the great European conflict above their regard for the peace and dignity of the United States. They also preach and practice disloyalty. No laws, I suppose can reach corruptions of the mind and heart; but I should not speak of others without also speaking of these and expressing the even deeper humiliation and scorn which every self-possessed and thoughtfully patriotic American must feel when he thinks of them and of the discredit they are daily bringing upon us.

REFUSES DEMAND FOR REASONS OF GERMAN RECALLS

Lansing Stands Pat in Declining Explanations in Cases of Von Papen and Boy-Ed.

Washington, Dec. 7. — The United States stands pat on its demand for recall of Captains Boy-Ed and Von Papen, attaches of the German embassy.

Secretary of State Lansing transmitted to Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, a note saying this government stands squarely on international usages in declining to make any explanation of the reasons why these officials have outlived their usefulness.

The ambassador immediately transmitted this decision to Berlin.

Secretary Lansing also sent a reply to Germany through Ambassador Gerard at Berlin. In making its inquiry Germany also used two avenues of communication, the German ambassador here and the American ambassador in Berlin.

Wilson Up in Arms.

At today's cabinet meeting, the President told Secretary Lansing and Attorney General Gregory that he will put all of the weight of the government behind them in their effort to drive from the United States or send to prison everyone who plots against the neutrality of the country, no matter what position they may hold. This has been made plain to the German and Austrian representatives here, and officials were confident that when the firm purpose of the government to insist on maintaining its neutrality at all costs is realized in Berlin and Vienna that there will be no further effort made to carry on the anti-munition campaign.

Predict Backdown by Germany.

Both at the White House and the state department today, confidence was expressed that, having made its case in the effort to compel the United States to show cause why Boy-Ed and Von Papen must go, and, having failed, Germany will accept the inevitable without further delay. Press dispatches from Berlin say this is the position already taken at the foreign office there, but up to a late hour this afternoon, no official confirmation had reached Secretary Lansing.

Secretary Lansing's communication declares the American government's action was caused by the military and naval activities of the attaches, coupled with circumstances of an accumulative nature, which are deemed sufficient for Secretary Lansing's action. These alone are responsible.

No mention was made of Mexican affairs nor did the name of General Huerta appear.

Accumulation of Circumstances.

The German government was informed, however, an accumulation of circumstances and conditions by inference, if not otherwise, connected the attaches with attempts to violate the neutrality laws of the United States.

The Archibald incident, it was said, was mentioned in connection with the case of Captain von Papen and the trial of the Hamburg-American conspirators was mentioned in connection with the case of Captain Boy-Ed.

Emphasis placed on the statement that military and naval activities alone were considered was taken to indicate that other German officials were not in any way concerned.

May Contest Withdrawal.

In reply to Germany's intimation that it would contest the withdrawal if it was asked on anything beyond the Hamburg-American trial and the Archibald incident, Secretary Lansing's reply is understood to strongly intimate that other things than those did enter into the case.

As to diplomatic precedent for the request of Germany, it is said Secretary Lansing's communication does not admit the right of the Berlin foreign office to inquire into facts and their sources. Consequently no specific details of any kind were discussed.

The German embassy apparently did not know just what the next step might be, but it was said that the embassy wished it understood that it had not been officially advised of the views which might be held by the Berlin foreign office and no official statement has been made for publication.

Austrian Case Still Up.

The state department still has under consideration the case of Alexander von Nuber, Austro-Hungarian consul general at New York. The charge of the Austrian embassy has submitted to Secretary Lansing a number of documents to support Von Nuber, among them being a number of personal letters in which the consul general made explanations to the embassy about published reports. These were understood to have been written some time ago.

MESSAGE IN BRIEF PARAGRAPH FORM

NEUTRALITY—We have stood apart, studiously neutral. It was necessary..........that a limit should be set to the sweep of destructive war and that some part of the great family of nations should keep the processes of peace alive.....

PAN-AMERICANISM—Our concern for the independence of prosperity of the states of Central and South America is not altered. We retain unabated the spirit that has inspired us throughout the whole life of our government, and which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe.

MEXICO—We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico, and we have stood the test. We will aid and befriend Mexico, but we will not coerce her; and our course with regard to her ought to be sufficient proof to all America that we seek no political suzerainty or selfish control.

PREPAREDNESS—*1—The Army*—.....Increase.....the standing force of the regular army from its present strength by the addition of 52 companies of coast artillery, 15 companies of engineers, 10 regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery, and four areo squadrons, 750 officers for extra service, especially the all important duty of training the citizen force; 792 noncommissioned officers for service in drill, recruiting and the like, and the necessary quota of enlisted men for the quartermaster corps, the hospital corps, and the ordnance department and other similar auxiliary services.

2—The Citizens' Reserve—....Supplementing the army by a force of 400,000 disciplined citizens, raised in increments of 133,000 a year throughout a period of three years.

3—Transportation Facilities—...Systematic consultation with the directing officers of the army and navy men of recognized leadership and ability from among our citizens who are thoroughly familiar, for example, with the transportation facilities of our country and therefore competent to advise how they may be co-ordinated when the need arises.

4—Mobilization of Natural Resources—..We should give intelligent federal aid and stimulation to industrial and vocational education. . . . At the same time that we safeguard and conserve the natural resources of the country we should put them at the disposal of those who will use them promptly and intelligently. . . . We should put into early operation some provision for rural credits. . . .

5—The Navy—....Construction within five years of 10 battleships, six battle cruisers, 10 scout cruisers, 50 destroyers, 15 fleet submarines, 85 coast submarines, four gunboats, one hospital ship, two ammunition ships, two fuel oil ships and one repair ship. Immediate addition.....of 7,500 sailors, 2,500 apprentice seamen and 1,500 marines. .....The number of midshipmen at the Naval academy.....should be increased by at least 300...., and authority is asked to appoint, for engineering duties only, approved graduates of engineering colleges, and for service in the aviation corps a certain number of men taken from civil life.

MERCHANT MARINE—Proposals will be made to the present congress for the purchase or construction of ships to be owned and directed by the government similar to those made at the last congress, but modified in some essential particulars.

PHILIPPINES AND PORTO RICO—.....There is no better way to be clear of embarrassment than to fulfill our promises and promote the interests of those dependent on us to the utmost.

NEW INTERNAL TAXES—Tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline and naphtha would yield....$10,000,000; a tax of 50 cents per horsepower on automobiles and internal explosion engines, $15,000,000; a stamp tax on bank checks, probably $18,000,000; a tax of 25 cents per ton on pig iron, $10,000,000; a tax of 25 cents per ton on fabricated iron and steel, probably $10,000,000.

DISLOYAL AMERICANS—The ugly and incredible thing has actually come about and we are without adequate federal laws to deal with it. I urge you to enact such laws at the earliest possible moment.......Such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy must be crushed out.

GERMANS SEIZE CITY OF IPEK

Take Montenegrin Town, Forcing Serbs to Retreat Further on Foreign Soil.

Berlin, Dec. 7.—(By wireless.)—Simultaneously with an announcement that the Montenegrin town of Ipek had been captured, the German war office stated today that the French troops in southern Serbia had been forced to retreat.

The French forces have been outflanked and their withdrawal was made necessary by threats of envelopment.

By capturing Ipek, the Teuton forces have established themselves in eastern Montenegro. Ipek is 73 miles from Scutari, where the Serbian government is now located.

London, Dec. 7.—The campaign against the main Serbian armies having been closed, it is expected Gen. Gallewitz, with his German forces, will join the Bulgarians in Macedonia in an effort to crush the French and British armies before they become much stronger.

Information from Berlin indicates, that the German forces engaged in the earlier movements in the Balkans have now been detached for the purpose of sharing in the attack on the Franco-British forces along the southern Macedonian front. Dispatches from Athens partially coroborate the theory, as it is reported two German divisions are co-operating with the Bulgarians near Strumitza.

There is little to report from the other fronts save the usual minor operations. The French, however, are carrying on an energetic bombardment of the German lines in the Champagne. In Mesopotamia the Germans are beginning to show considerable interest in the campaign which is developing in favor of their Turkish allies. It is reported from Geneva that the Germans under Field Marshal von Der Goltz are preparing an extensive campaign which will be directed toward the Persian gulf by way of Bagdad.

Distrust of Greece continues to be expressed by the press of the entente powers, notably by French and Italian newspapers. More vigorous measures to induce Greece to comply with the allied demands are again being urged.

According to reports through Holland the German lines in France and Belgium have been heavily reinforced within the past fortnight, it not being known, however, whether the move is being made in view of a possible attack by the entente allies or for German offensive movement.

The only activities on the French front reported by Paris comprised rather lively cannonading in the Champagne and a local engagement near Saint Souplet.

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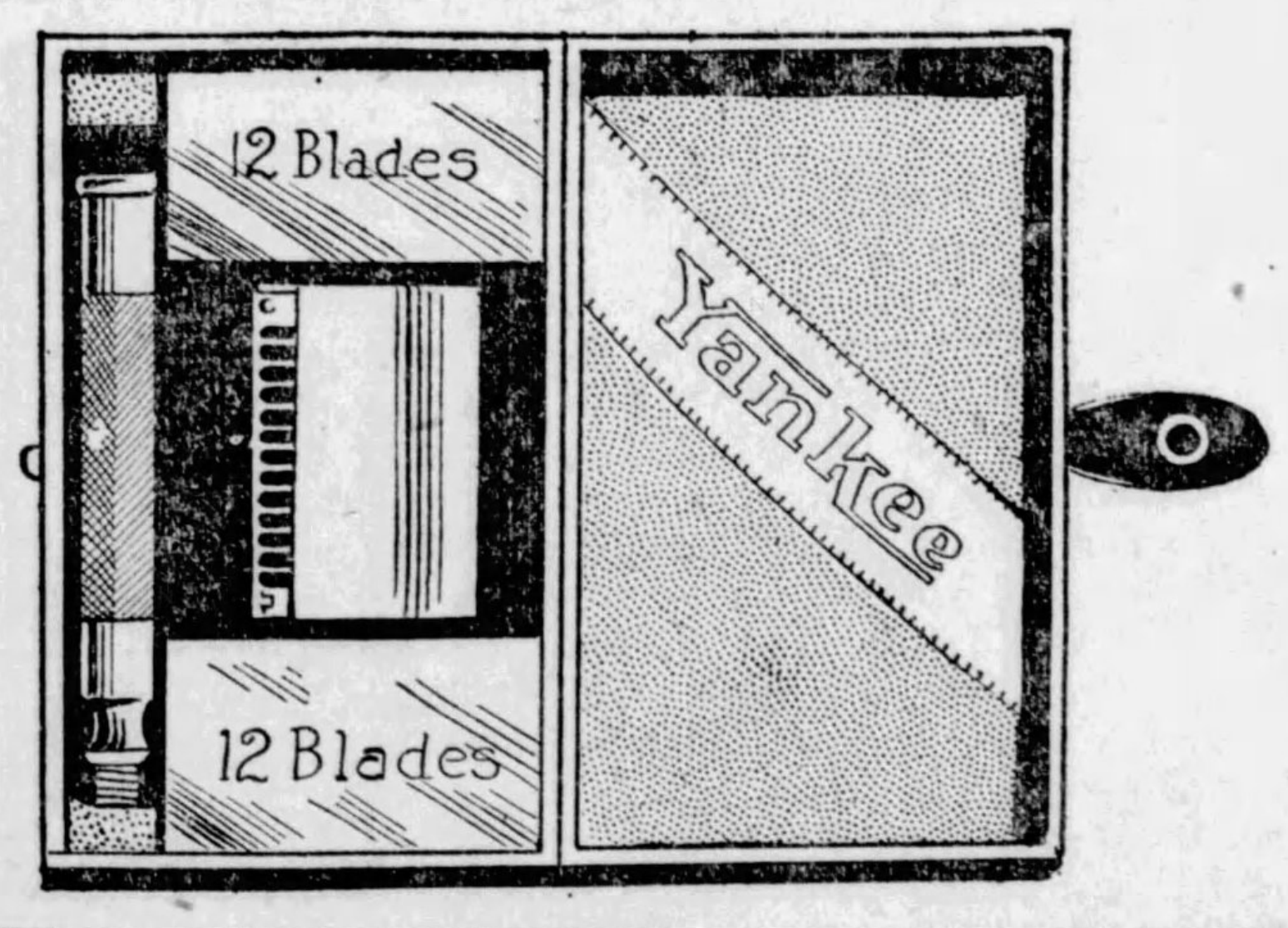

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